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GENERAL NEWS.

THE Banking and Currency Committee are opposed to any further inflation of the currency, and will retire the greenbacks in case the capital of the national banks is increased.

THE Ways and Means Committee had a long discussion on the question whether the new bonds proposed in the Funding Bill should be paid for in greenbacks or gold, but came to no conclusion.

AT a country vendue in Somerset county, last week, almost every article brought its full value; cows, very poor in flesh, brought from thirty-three to sixty eight dollars per head. Common sheep, sold for fat stock, brought seven dollars and fifteen cents a head. Out of the four hundred people present it appeared that one hundred of them had come to buy hogs; and the sheriff was was astonished to find that in less than two minutes he had knocked off ordinary pigs, of mixed breed, only six months old, and weighing alive one hundred pounds, at twenty dollars and fifty cents a head.

A GOOD deal of loose rhetoric and thoughtless figuring are expended against the income tax and in favor of its removal. Perhaps the clamor for its repeal may prevail; but before that is done some honest statistics and some hard sense must be overcome. General Schenck, of Ohio, said, incidentally, on the income tax, last Saturday: "This tax upon the accumulated capital of the country now produces an annual revenue of $35,000,000. If the income tax is to be wiped out, then none of the annoying little special taxes, nor any of the other taxes that are really so vexatious, can be abolished. The alternative submitted to the people is, really, whether this income tax shall be continued, or whether we shall continue those other taxes which in a thousand ways annoy the people and obstruct the business of the country." It is understood that Secretary Boutwell is to support this view by submitting some data at an early meeting of the Committee of Ways and Means this week, that will show that there is another side to this as to most questions.

IT HAS just transpired that the last two cases before the Supreme Court, in which the legality of the legal tender-tender act was involved, and which were set down for a hearing and argument last week and were withdrawn by the parties bringing them, so that the question could not be reopended and argued, were sold out to a large foreign banking house in New York, who were interested in having the decision stand as announced by Chief Justice Chase. It cost the firm, it said, over sixty thousand dollars to buy up the cases, and by holding a reversal back until next winter they expect to realize several hundred thousand dollars from various bonds they have secured possession of. The negotiation of the purchase was confined to a party in Washington who undertook to deplete the funds which passed through his hands more than one of the interested parties would stand, and so the latter opened up negotiation with another attorney to break up the sale and have the cases brought up at once; but while the Attorney-General and the attorneys were in the Supreme Court room ready to move to open up the case and draw aside the curtin of fraud and chicanery by which the action of the Court had been stayed, the agent of the foreign bankers got the dissatisfied party out of court room and had his mouth stuffed with British gold so he could only say to the Attorney he had been negotiating with, that it was now all over and he could not have anything more to do with it.

The Oneida.

A correspondent of a Sacramento paper writes:

On the 24th day of February the "borrowed" steamship Aroostook, with Chas. and J. S. Lougee, practical and experienced divers from San Francisco, went to where the Oneida lies in one hundred and twenty-three feet of water. After the usual preparations had been concluded, and by sounding it had been ascertained that the deck of the Oneida was one hundred and three feet beneath the surface of the bay; after every caution had been given to eight strong sailors to keep the air pump constantly in motion, and allow not an instant of time of stoppage to occur, he thereby depended the life of the bold diver; after Charley Lougee had been helmeted, and shut from air, except that supplied through that slender tube of coiled rubber, with a life-line around his body and leaden clogs to his feet, with "good bye" and "God bless you," from all aboard, he was dropped over the side and slowly disappeared in the blue waves, while a nervous tremor shot through our frame as we realized the fearful risk undertaken by that man who was seeking for truth in over one hundred feet of water.

Away to the leeward, born by tide and wind, came floating bubbles to the surface, life signals from below. The men at the pump were laboring manfully, but becoming fatigued, attempted to change for fresh hands, and there was a stop. "Great God! you will murder my brother! Quick! for Heaven's sake, quicker!" and as men recommenced the revolutions of the air pump, the elder Lougee, with blanched face and trembling lip, gave a signal on the life line below. For an instant there came no response, and the face of that brother seemed to turn to marble, but then we saw two quick motions from the submarine station, and knew it was the welcome signal of "all right." Charley was searching the Oneida at the tremendous depth mentioned. At last came the signal for "surface," and instantly the life line was put in motion; slowly came the coiling hemp and rubber on deck, and at last, away in the deep blue waves, the diver was seen. As he came to the surface he reached Minister DeLang a sword and a lacquered box, and then with his helmet loosed, and our party crowded around to hear of the gallant ship. Among our party were many of the survivors of the Oneida, among them were Wm. Crowninshield, Capt. Clark, Master Yates and Dr. Jas. Stoddard, who were intensely excited to learn the tidings.

Said the diver: "The water for the first seventy feet was quite clear, as the sun gave excellent light, and although my supply of air was once choked off for an instant, I reached the deck of the ship just astern of the mizzen mast and close by the mess room hatch; the tide was ebbing quite strong, and I was compelled to hold to the lines from the rigging to keep from being swept forward. I first examined the side of the ship; she was cut from the mizzen rigging (at an angle of about forty degrees) across the whole stern of the ship, her timbers, far below the water line, being crushed and broken, the captain's cabin cut in two, the wheel and steering gear all carried away, and, in fact, the whole side and end of the ship stove in or cut away. The ship is heading southwest, and sits upright on the bottom, and is making sand slowly. I laid down on the deck and peered over the broken end into the cabin, but did not dare trust my air line in contact with the jagged timbers.

The guns and armament, except one, are all in place aft; but I did not go forward, as I was afraid of entanglement in the rigging." Turning to Crowninshield, he said: "Your evidence, which I read, described almost exactly the injury, except that she was cut deeper than you could have known." Lougee expressed the belief that it will be impracticable to raise the ship, but that the splendid battery, personal effects, &c., can be saved if the Government sees proper.

By this survey the testimony of the living is verified, and the memory of the dead without stain, for the position of the ship as found, and the positions of both the Oneida and Bombay, as testified to by the navigating officers, shows that it was impossible for the Captain of the Bombay to have ever seen the red light of the Oneida, and that the order of "Port you helm," by Captain Eyre, was wrong, and the "Starboard, hard a starboard, of Master Yates, was right.

Lincoln on Slavery.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of the 16th contains the following contribution from Mr. Carpenter, the artist:

"Mr. Chase told me that at the Cabinet meeting immediately after the battle of Antietam, and just prior to the issue of the September Proclamation, the President entered upon the business before them by saying 'that the time for the announciation of the emancipation policy could be no longer delayed. Public sentiment,' he thought, 'would sustain it—many of his warmest friends and supporters demanded it—and he had promised his God that he would do it.' The last part of this was uttered in a low tone, and appeared to be heard by no one but Secretary Chase, who was sitting near him. He asked the President if he correctly understood him. Mr. Lincoln replied: 'I made a solemn vow before God that if General Lee was driven back from Pennsylvania I would crown the result by the declaration of freedom to the slaves.'

"When informed that certain ministers in Springfield would not vote for him, he drew forth a pocket New Testament and said: 'These men will know that I am for freedom in the territories, freedom everywhere, as free as the Constitution and laws will permit, and that my opponents are for slavery. They know this; and yet with this book in their hands, in the light of which human bondage cannot live a moment, they are going to vote against me; I do not understand it at all.'

"Here Mr. Lincoln paused—paused for long minutes—his features surcharged with emotion. Then he rose and walked up and down the reception room in the effort to retain or regain his self possession. Stopping at last, he said, with a trembling voice, and his cheek wet with tears: 'I know there is a God, and that He hates injustice and slavery. I see the storm coming, and I know that His hand is in it. If He has a place and work for me—and I think He has—I believe I am ready. I am nothing; but truth is everything. I know that I am right, because I know that Liberty is right; for Christ teaches it, and Christ is God. I have told them that a house divided against itself cannot stand; and Christ and reason say the same; and they will find it so. Douglass don't care whether slavery is voted up or down, but God cares, and humanity cares, and I care, and with God's help I shall not fail. I may not see the end; but it will come, and I shall be vindicated; and these men will find that they have not used their Bibles right.'

"Much of this was uttered as if he was speaking to himself, and with a sad, pathetic solemnity of manner impossible to be described. After a pause, he resumed: Does it not appear to any man can ignore the moral aspect of this contest? A revelation could not make it plainer to me than that slavery or the Government must be destroyed. The future would be something awful, as I look at it, but for this rock on which I stand (alluding to the New Testament which he still held in his hand,) especially with a knowledge of how these ministers are going to vote. It seems as if God had borne with this thing (slavery) until the very teachers of religion had come to defend it from the Bible, and to claim for it a divine character and sanction, and now the cup of iniquity is full and the vials of wrath will be poured out.'"

Northern Pacific Railroad.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The merits of the grand national enterprise of constructing the great artery of commerce and travel, the Northern Pacific Railroad, are now attracting universal attention and securing cordial encouragement and endorsement. In this levi-than project we find engaged and interested the most experienced merchants and most practical of the railroad men in our own commonwealth as well as others who are worth by aggregate enough wealth to build and stock the road. It is a matter of pride and congratulation that the project is universally conceded to be a Pennsylvania enterprise. The financial agents, Jay Cooke & Co., refused to "take hold" until assured by a special re-survey of the route should be made and reported by our thoroughly competent fellow-citizen Milnor Roberts, Esq. That gentleman has accomplished his work. His able and exhaustive report is before your correspondent. In it is stated that the route is not only easy, but a decidedly practical and advantageous one. His well expressed views are fully endorsed by a worthy Pittsburgher, who spent nine years on that part considered the most difficult of the route, and who knowingly asserts that the climate and soil are in a large measure well adapted for agricultural purposes; but the rich mineral deposits, the coal beds, the lead, copper and the silver abounding near the central section of the route, will prove the greatest attractions and incentives to emigration and settlement.

There are parties from Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul and every western city and town, either purchasing land around Duluth or at important points along the route, or engaged in securing mining claims. One party left this week to erect a saw mill near the city of Duluth, with capacity to cut one hundred thousand feet of lumber a day. The subscribed capital is one hundred thousand dollars, by some of our most substantial citizens. Who will say that the grant of public lands for such enterprises is not wise? It encourages emigration from the old continent, and our great country needs such citizens to develope her vast resources and cultivate her broad acres of illiable land. The Government section reserved will be made worth twice as much as both sections previous to the opening of the road. The route holds out inducements to foreigners to come to our shores; it opens a great country hitherto permitted to go unproductive, enriches the country and strengthens the Government. Let all aid be accorded the project. W.

The Suez Canal.

According to a report recently presented by Baron Ferdinand de Lesseps, it will require $16,000,000 to complete the canal. Although this is a large amount, the business of the canal, even in its unfinished state, it is asserted, has brought in extraordinary receipts. From the day of the opening of the canal to March 15th, 1870, two hundred steamers and nine sailing vessels, with an aggregate measurement of 146,631, and paying tolls amounting to $122,625. De Lesseps says that the English vessels already sent through the canal measure in the aggregate 56,052 tons. The New York newspapers assert that the revenue of the United States will be largely increased in consequence of the rebate allowed at the Custom House for damages done to goods brought in vessels sailing round the Cape of Good Hope. Thus, during the year ending July 1st, 1869, more than six per cent. of the duties paid on Chinese goods, fourteen per cent. of the duties paid on Manilla ware, eighteen per cent. on Singapore, and twenty-three per cent. of Calcutta produce, were returned to the owners and lost to the United States customs. These returned duties, which amounted to $500,000, it is asserted, will be paid to the United States government, if the goods from the countries mentioned are sent through the Suez canal, and not by ship around the Cape of Good Hope.

THERE was found recently, in Alameda creek, California, the tooth of a mastodon firmly imbedded in a mass of conglomerate rock. It was evidently at one time completely encased, but the rock has been gradually worn away so as to leave the tooth standing as if in the jaw of the animal itself. These traces of past ages have been frequently picked up in Livermore Valley, where this creek has its source.

THE Secretary of War does not want the army reduced, but desires it to be increased to 35,000 men. He anticipates serious trouble from Indians, and will require additional force to suppress them.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: The Word "White" in Naturalization Laws—Case of Senator Gilbert Decided—General Amnesty Bill. HOUSE: Contested Election Cases—Progress with Tariff Bill.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial of the National Executive Committee of colored people, asking that the word "white" be stricken out of the naturalization laws.

Mr. EDMUNDS stated the Judiciary Committee expected to report on the subject in a short time.

Bills were introduced as follows:

To incorporate the National Academy of Letters and Arts.

For the relief, with certain exceptions, of all persons engaged in the rebellion from disabilities under the Fourteenth Amendment.

To revise the coinage laws.

The case of Mr. Gilbert, sitting member from Florida, was considered, and the report of the Judiciary Committee that he was legally elected was adopted.

Mr. PATTERSON reported, without amendment, House bill limiting the appointment of special agents of the Treasury Department.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) reported, with amendment, the bill relative to fraudulent trade marks upon foreign watches.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate amended the bill granting right of way to ditch and canal owners over public lands so as to protect the Sutro tunnel franchise in Nevada.

Mr. COLE offered another amendment, pending which the bill went over.

The joint resolution for a board of naval officers to examine the cases of such officers as deem themselves unjustly passed over by promotions made in conformity with the act of Congress of July 25, 1866, was slightly amended and passed.

The bill to provide for better security on board steam vessels propelled, being that prepared by the Treasury Department, was passed.

The House joint resolution appropriating $5,000 to pay the expenses of investigating the charges against Gen. Howard, was passed.

The joint resolution to regulate the effect of votes of thanks of Congress upon promotion in the navy, was passed.

The bill relative to Circuit Courts of the United States, prohibiting the construction of the act that would require the holding of Circuit Courts where not required by previously existing laws, was passed.

Mr. AMES introduced a bill granting lands in aid of the Memphis and New Orleans Levee Railroad Company.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill to make uniform the pensions of widows of naval staff officers.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENSON, from Committee on Elections, reported that Adolph Rally was not and that C. B. Darrall is entitled to a seat from the third district of Louisiana.

Mr. KERR made a minority report, with opposite conclusions.

The bill to establish a department of justice was considered and passed.

The joint resolution appropriating $2,000 for a marble bust of General Thomas, to be placed in a conspicuous position in the Capitol, passed unanimously.

A joint resolution appropriating $3,000 for experiments in the ventilation of the hall of the House was adopted.

The Senate bill to change the time of holding United States courts in Wisconsin, was amended and passed.

The contested election case in Fifth Louisiana District was considered and the majority report, that the election held November 3d, 1868, was illegal, was adopted.

A bill was introduced by Mr. LYNCH to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States and referred.

The Tariff bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

The amendment offered by Mr. Benjamin to insert a paragraph on railroad iron made to pattern and required to be laid down, sixty cents per one hundred pounds, was after discussion adopted—73 against 69.

The paragraph taxing iron wire was amended, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, by transferring twisted ties therefrom to the following paragraph, by which the duty was reduced.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the rates in the paragraph were reduced from two and a half to two cents, from four to three and a half cents, and from five to four cents per pound.

Without disposing of the paragraph the Committee rose, and the House soon after adjourned.

THE PILGRIMS.

The Memorial Convention at Chicago.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, April 28.—The Pilgrim Memorial Convention to-day adopted a resolution providing for a committee to set forth a condensed statement of the characteristic ideas to which the Pilgrims gave power by their self-denying devotion, and to whose continued advocacy and application we stand solemnly pledged before God and man. Professor Bartlett and Drs. Chapin, Bacon, Post and Dexter were appointed as such committee.

Resolutions were also adopted declaring that as the Pilgrims recognized an educated and pious ministry as the right arm of the power of the church, there can be no more fitting memorial in their honor than the raising of a centennial anniversary year of not less than three million dollars to aid the recognized Theological Seminaries of our Congregational churches in establishing these institutions upon the broadest and most permanent basis; recognizing in the erection of the contemplated Congregational house at Boston for the valuable library of our denomination and as a permanent house of all our benevolent societies, an enterprise worthy of liberal aid by Congregationalists in all parts of our land; and thanking God for the triumph of the principles of our fathers in the late war for the emancipation of the blacks and for the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment.

A resolution earnestly requesting the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth to remove the Masonic tablet on the corner stone of the National monument to the forefathers, on the ground that their spirit and principles were quite inconsistent with the genius of Masonry, provoked a warm discussion, but was finally postponed indefinitely, as a Congregational convention is to be held at Cincinnati next summer expressly to consider the question of the relation of the church to secret societies.

South Pacific Railroad Meeting.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—At a meeting of the South Pacific Railroad Company today the following were elected directors: Francis B. Hays, Uriah Crocker, Isaac Rich, Jacob Sleeper, Charles J. Morrill, George H. Curtis, Boston; Andrew V. Stout and Joseph Seligman, New York; Frederick Billings, Woodstock, Vt.; Wm. H. Coffin, Clyde, N. Y.; Oliver Ames, North Easton, Mass.; Andrew Pierce, Jr., St. Louis; Chas. E. Harwood, Springfield, Mo. The formal opening of the road to Springfield takes place next Tuesday. The track will be completed fifty miles west of Springfield within sixty days.

—Chas. S. Spencer, one of McFarland's counsel, appears in a communication stating that he believes the entire accord of counsel is essential, which is the cause of his retirement from the case. He also desires to correct an erroneous impression regarding Mrs. Calhoun. He states that he never knew anything prejudicial to her chastity, and words employed to that effect were used during excitment.

NEW YORK CITY.

The McFarland Trial—Rebutting Evidence of the Prosecution.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1870.

MCFARLAND TRIAL—17TH DAY.

The Court was more crowded this morning than it has been for many days. Mr. Horace Greeley was again placed on the stand and testified that the substance of his last interview was a relation by McFarland of incidents connected with the first shooting up town.

Cross examined by Mr. Gordon—First met Richardson in Kansas, in 1859; was connected with the *Tribune*. In 1859 or '60; Richardson was never regularly connected with the *Tribune*. Witness was requested by a Mr. Hare, a friend of Richardson's, to see that somebody was provided for the prosecution. Witness applied to Judge Pierepont, but that gentleman refused to act. Never applied to any other person directly. Private counsel was engaged through the instrumentality of witness. Witness was not personally interested in the case.

Mr. Graham here asked a question relative to the Astor House marriage. Mr. Graham said he proposed to show the bias of witness, and that he was so implicated in this affair that he required to be well represented to defend himself.

The Recorder said he should exclude it, Mr. Graham excepting.

Mr. Greely said: If he was asked to contribute to the expenses of the prosecution, he should do so; know one person who had had contributed money for this purpose. Never asked any to so contribute. Remember writing an article on the subject of revenge, having this case in his eye. Never wrote, or caused to be written, any editorial in reference to this case in any other paper than the *Tribune*. Witness was interviewed by a reporter; read the account in the *Sun* afterward. The reporter did not tell him his name; did not think the interview was to be published; did not know he was being interviewed.

Mr. Graham here read the testimony alluded to.

Mr. Greely denied several portions of it; did not say that McFarland had given up all his claim to his wife; did not say his testimony would go against McFarland at the trial; did not say McFarland was a bad man; did not say he was a "dirty, deliberate, d——d villain;" did not swear and swear that was published; did not make any threats against McFarland. Did not consider it sufficient for a man to say that he relinquished all claim to his wife to be a competent divorce. Did not say that he had given up his wife; never said so to Richardson; never encouraged Mrs. McFarland in her attachment to Richardson; did speak of it to Mrs. Samuel Sinclair; never did to Mrs. Calhoun; presume he men tioned it to Mrs. Reed. Could not remember a prisoner's having called upon him for a letter of recommendation for the office of register in bankruptcy. At his first interview the prisoner spoke with considerable feeling; did not consider McFarland five years before that time. Mr. Graham showed two letters of his to McFarland. One was addressed "My Friend," the other "Dear Sir." These letters, said witness, were as truthful as letters of recommendation generally are. One was to Mr. Orton, of the Cleveland Herald, and the other to Mr. McElrath, Appraiser. Mr. Greeley gave Mrs. Calhoun a letter of introduction to Henry Ward Beecher, when Richardson was on his death bed.

Question—With what intent did you write that letter?

The admission of this testimony was objected to by Mr. Garvin.

Mr. Graham said he had a right to show that Mr. Greeley and others had testified this case, and that his testimony was not impartial. He had a right to show if a witness was bribed, and should have a right to show if a witness was baised. Mr. Graham did not wish to impeach Mr. Greeley's testimony, but wished to show the jury they should regard it with very many other grains of allowance.

The Recorder ruled it inadmissible. Mr. Graham excepted.

Mr. Greeley continued: The person who interviewed him asked if he (Mr. Greeley) did not think they would make a mistake not calling it a case for the free love marriage business. Mr. Greeley answered he thought his views and character well enough understood already. Mrs. Sinclair had spoken to witness in McFarland's favor, but Mrs. McFarland never did solicit any favor or recommendation for the prisoner.

To Mr. Graham—Did not know of Richardson's intention to go to any distant place in the latter part of 1869.

Samuel Sinclair, publisher of the *Tribune*, testified he was acquainted with the prisoner since 1857; knew his wife; remembered an interview between them at the house of the witness in 1867.

State what occurred.

Mr. Graham objected to this, but the Recorder admitted the testimony.

Witness—Mrs. McFarland said the prisoner wanted an interview with her. She refused until her father would be present. Mrs. McFarland told prisoner his conduct towards her had been cruel; that all the affection she ever had for him and she would no longer live with him. This interview occurred on the 24th of February, 1867. McFarland spoke to witness that evening, asking him to speak to Mr. McElrath in his favor. Witness and McFarland spoke about the separation. Witness tried to put courage into him. Thought prisoner spoke to him of becoming an actor. Witness told him now would be the time to prove himself a great lawyer. McFarland said he never could live again with Mrs. McFarland—that the separation was total. The prisoner was in the habit of calling on witness frequently. The next time witness saw him he spoke about going to him about trying to prejudice his son Percy against his mother. Prisoner often asked where Richardson was, and sometimes where Mrs. McFarland was. The last time he saw McFarland was when he looked into the room. Richardson was sitting in the room at the time. McFarland told witness if Richardson ever married Mrs. McFarland he would shoot him. In reference to the first shooting McFarland told him it was when Richardson and his wife were coming home from the theatre.

The Court took a recess, after which the examination of Mr. Sinclair was resumed.

Witness went to prisoner's house in 1864.

The witness was about to state what occurred, when Mr. Graham objected. Judge Davis proposed to show that the prisoner was intoxicated.

The Recorder said it was admissible.

Mr. Sinclair—Found prisoner on the bed, lying on his face, bleeding and very much intoxicated. Prisoner's wife told witness not to communicate the fact to her father.

To Graham—The wife of prisoner wrote a letter on February 21st, 1867. [Introduced as evidence.] Never saw a pistol with Richardson; did not see any pistol in the Astor House. Does not contribute to the expense of private counsel; would contribute to the cost of public counsel if asked. Never wrote, or caused to be written in the *Tribune*, an article in reference to this case. The day of the interview with McFarland, Oliver Johnson, old Mr. Sage and Mrs. McFarland dined at witness' house. There was no preconcert among them as to what was to be said by Mrs. McFarland to her husband, so far as he knew, before the interview was to take place. Had known Richardson a long time. Witness very likely said to McFarland, "Bear up like a man; I'm your friend." Does not exactly remember what he said. His impression was McFarland and wife were both partly in the right and partly in the wrong. Did not remember whether Oliver Johnson approved of McFarland's conduct. Mr. Sage said he was McFarland's friend and he had not heard of any disagreement. McFarland was in great distress about his wife leaving him, and showed a great deal of feeling. He said he did not want to go over the past. Witness had no doubt McFarland was sincere when he said he was resigned to his fate. The declaration may have been prompted by a desire not to be too much cast down. Never told Richardson that McFarland had regarded the separation as final. He thought a husband and wife could separate, but a father and mother should put up with anything rather than separate. McFarland represented to his wife that the separation would affect herself and their children. Witness in March gave McFarland a letter. [Produced and read by Mr. Graham. It was from Sinclair, recommending McFarland to Mr. Chase for a Treasury appointment and describing prisoner as a most worthy man and one of the very few radical Irishmen.] Witness, judging from the interview he had with McFarland, did not think he suspected Richardson and his wife had had any improper connection. Richardson three or four times asked witness about McFarland. Could not remember what day McFarland came to the office and seeing Richardson retired. The perusal of the intercepted letter made no change in his feelings toward Richardson. Thought the letter foolish and imprudent; did not think it infamous. Under the circumstances thought the letter calculated to phrenzy McFarland; did not think it ought to make him crazy. Saw Richardson a week after he read the intercepted letter. McFarland said Richardson and his wife would never live together if they were married. The marriage did not take place before the shooting. Spoke with McFarland about a week after the first shooting. Richardson and Mrs. McFarland found an asylum at his house the night of the shooting. Mrs. McFarland remained longer than Richardson. First heard of the intention of Richardson and Mrs. McFarland to get married the morning after the shooting. He suggested there was impropriety in it. Told Mrs. McFarland her friends would think it strange if she was married so soon after the separation. She replied as they were separated she thought she had a right to get married. Never told Mrs. McFarland she ought to endure anything rather than break up her family. Did not know when Richardson and Mrs. McFarland became acquainted; thought it was in 1865. Richardson was a widower. On the night he testified to, McFarland was very much intoxicated; a man's getting drunk would, in his opinion, not constitute a reason for breaking up marriage. Witness told Mr. Jones that it was very likely if McFarland had shot Richardson the first time the act would have been regarded as justifiable.

Re-direct—It was Monday after the shooting that Mrs. McFarland went to Boston.

To Mr. Graham—Sleeping apartments of Richardson and Mrs. McFarland were on the second floor. Witness saw Mrs. McFarland caressing Richardson.

Oliver Johnson testified he was a journalist; acquainted with McFarland since '61; was present at the interview between Mrs. McFarland and wife at Sinclair's house. Mrs. McFarland said she had appointed an interview to state to her husband the reasons why she could never live with him again. She was beginning to speak of incidents in their early married life, when McFarland said he had not come for any thing else than to effect a settlement and to have her go home with him. She referred to his fits of intemperance, and he admitted that on those occasions he had not treated her well. He alluded to the coldness of her letters written from White Mountains, and said "you know you have destroyed all love in my heart." McFarland said he would in the future treat his wife and children better than he had done in the past. Appealed to McFarland he was glad he took things in this manner.

Mr. Graham—First met Richardson in the spring of 1864, when he returned from his imprisonment in the South. Never saw a note from Richardson. Wrote some articles in the *Independent* in reference to the marriage ceremony; their tendency was in favor of Richardson; they were meant to sustain Richardson's character. Did not know whether Mrs. McFarland intended to marry again, or that she had her eye on any other man. Witness remembered saying, "Mac, hear this like a man."

Mr. Graham here showed witness a letter from him to Mr. Slack, editor of the Boston *Commonwealth*.

Witness could not form his sentiments; believed McFarland was an assassin.

Do you testify against the prisoner with the idea he is an assassin?

Answer—Can't say I do.

Mr. Graham here read a letter in which Johnson calls McFarland an assassin and defends Mrs. McFarland from the charge of being heartless, and said the prisoner had set false stories afloat in Boston.

Mr. Graham—Letter of Johnson's letters to Mrs. McFarland, saying he would show a man of Johnson's age addressed a married woman.

How old are you Mr. Johnson?

Answer—Am over 60. Am single.

The letter expressed Johnson's regards for Mrs. McFarland and how glad he would be to see her when she came to New York.

The witness in reference to the letter said he would have been more correct if he had stated he heard that false statements been given out by the prisoner.

To Judge Garvin—Mrs. McFarland at the time of the first shooting had been writing for the *Independent*.

To Mr. Graham—Thought he had the impression that false stories had been set afloat from Mrs. Slack's letter to witness; had seen these rumors in the Boston *Transcript*.

Chas. Howard testified he knew prisoner since 1856. In September, 1869, met McFarland, the prisoner; told him he was watching a house over in Jersey where his wife was living, but he lost sight of her. Prisoner replied he knew it. Met McFarland many times during 1869, and he always expressed an intention of shooting Richardson. Saw him intoxicated in the fall of 1869. Saw him at No. 757 Sixth avenue; prisoner was lying on a bed; looked flushed; felt his pulse; it beat with considerable velocity. He asked witness if he ever saw a man's pulse beat so fast. Prisoner said he had been drinking a little whisky. He asked witness to come and see him if he ever got in trouble, and told him to do what he could for him. This was about three o'clock in the afternoon.

The court here adjourned.

PRIZE FIGHT STOPPED.

The Touhey-Kerrigan proposed fight has again fizzled on the principals and crowd of roughs being arrested by the police.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Wm. Gentry, charged with the murder of an Indian, escaped from the jail at Omaha.

—The Presbyterian Church at Wrightsville, Pa., was struck by lightning and totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon.

—Five inches of rain is reported to have fallen at Denver, Colorado, within the last week, something unusual in that country.

—United States District Judge Graham, of Indiana, has sustained an injury which will probably make necessary the amputation of his leg at the thigh.

—The construction of the railroad bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha is to be resumed at once, and the work prosecuted with all possible dispatch.

—Collector Patterson, at Memphis, has received instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury to take possession of all the property sold there during the war for taxes, and afterwards redelivered. Millions of dollars are involved in it.

—The semi-annual session of the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance of Ohio commenced at Akron yesterday. Seventy-eight new divisions, numbering one thousand additional members, have been secured during the last six months.

—Information from Fort Fetterman says Red Cloud and fifty of his principal Chiefs desire to go to Washington to see their Great Father. They have John Richards with them a prisoner, and will take him to Washington and deliver him up, but refuse to give him up here.

—Last Tuesday, Espy, Heidelback & Co., bankers at Cincinnati, sold to a stranger $3,000 bonds, $500 gold, taking therefor a check on the First National Bank, drawn by Stall & Myer, purporting to be for $3,529. Espy, Heidelback & Co. sent the check to the First National Bank before receiving it, asking if all right, to which the bank replied it was. It turns out that it was a genuine check given to E. Hart by Stall & Meyer and raised from twenty-nine dollars. The check was paid by the First National. Which is to sustain the loss, is the question exciting considerable interest among the business men. A similar effort was made on Hewson, White & Co., on a check for $8,857.50, without success. There is no clue to the swindlers.

Upper Rivers.

(By P. and A. Telegraph.)

BROWNSVILLE, April 28.—River stationary with 7 feet water in the channel. Raining. Thermometer 55 at 5 P. M.

H.

GREENSBORO, April 28.—River stationary with 5 feet water in the channel. Raining. Thermometer 62 at 7 P. M.

A.

MORGANTOWN, April 28.—River falling with 3 feet water in the channel. Raining. Thermometer 66 at 6 P. M.

M.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Massacre by Greek Brigands—The Political Excitement in France—Large Reduction of Bullion in Bank—The King Question in Spain—Surrender of an American Vessel by Spain.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 28.—Lord Erskin, British Envoy at Athens, has written to Lord Clarendon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in regard to a singular report in circulation at Athens in regard to the late murders by the brigands. Lord Erskine adds, that this report is well authenticated, and that as soon as the necessary proofs can be obtained he will request of the Government the arrest of the leaders of the opposition as aiders and abettors of the murderers. This report adds to the complication of affairs at Athens.

The *Times* urges the instant passage of the land bill, as in its present shape and position it has become a serious obstacle to beneficial legislation.

The international yacht race referees have finally arranged for three matches between the yachts Sappho and Cambria.

The morning journals announce that there is little hope of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and consider it improbable if he will ever again be able to administer the office.

In the House of Lords to day the oath was administered to Lord Wolverton, who took his seat for the first time. The Earl of Clarendon submitted the correspondence in regard to the recent tragedy in Greece. He said the Greek and Turkish governments were both making active efforts to secure the capture of the band of assassins, and five hundred troops were in hot pursuit. Over half the gang had been overtaken. Of these seven had already been beheaded; five were undergoing examination and will probably be executed.

In the Commons Mr. Otway laid before the House the Greek correspondence. Official information had been received from Athens confirming the worst details of the massacre of foreigners. He adds that at last accounts the brigands yet uncaptured were making for the Turkish frontier. The Turkish authorities, however, were on their guard and would arrest the fugitives if they attempted to cross the border. Mr. Otway said, in conclusion, the remains of the victims had been embarked on board her Majesty's frigate Antelope and taken to Athens.

The House went into Committee on the Irish bill.

Mr. Headlam offered an amendment to vacate peaceably at the termination of his lease. The Attorney General looked on the amendment as objectionable; it appeared designed to neutralize the benefits conferred by the bill. The amendment was negatived. Other amendments were proposed and discussed.

The *Churchman* announces the illness of the Archbishop of Canterbury is so serious that he will offer his resignation, which is hourly expected here. The *Churchman* adds that the Bishop of Winchester will be appointed his successor.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased 50,000 pounds in the week.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 28.—Many of the political meetings held throughout the country yesterday were excited and turbulent. In all of those which assembled in this city cheers of "Vive la Republique" were heard.

L'Univers, an ultramontaine organ, says Count Daru, while Minister of Foreign Affairs, directed the Marquis de Banneville to transmit his memorandum to the Pope, and accompany it with the request that its contents be communicated to the Council. The Pope read the memorandum, but had not carried out the request.

The *Gazette of France* contains communications from several American bishops, disagreeing with the recent letter of the Archbishop of Baltimore, on the question of declaring papal infallibility. The *Gazette* does not print names.

The police authorities are making great preparations to insure good order during the period for taking, counting and declaring the vote on the plebiscitum. The Electoral Committee will be acted for M. Thiers at the last election, have issued an address to his constituents counselling them to vote *no*, or to abstain from voting at all. The Legitimist journals in the provinces pronounce for a negative vote, or none.

Several French bishops have sent from Rome a request that the priests in their dioceses be permitted to vote on the plebiscitum. Cardinal Matthieu has arrived from Rome.

Quinbry, Representative of the Republic in '48, and expelled from France in '52, has returned to Paris.

Baron Liebig, an eminent chemist, was dangerously ill.

The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 8,500,000 francs during the week.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 28.—The *Imparcial*, of this city, denies the report of the candidature of Prince Frederick, of Prussia, for the Spanish throne. It states that the known relations between Spain and France would not permit the selection of a candidate whom the Emperor Napoleon would not fail to oppose. As a consequence of the necessity of an immediate choice for the throne, this name has been suggested only as likely to receive the attention of the cabinet.

CUBA.

HAVANA, April 28.—The Spanish authorities have delivered over the steamer Lloyd Aspinwal. The captain refused to accept the steamer, claiming an indemnity of $500 for every day's detention. The Consul General of the United States at last accepted the steamer and hoisted the American flag on board.

ITALY.

ROME, April 28.—The great European Powers, through their official representatives in this city, have intimated their adhesion to the principles enunciated in the French note, and announced their concurrence in its provisions.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, April 28.—The steamships Queen and Samaria, from New York arrived out yesterday.

Owing to an accident to the Sappho the first race of the series with the Cambria has been postponed to the 10th of May.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 28—*Evening.*—Consols 94¼; American new firm '62s, 88¾; '65s, 88¼; '67s, 89¾; 10-40s, 86½; Erie 19½; Illinois, 111¼; Great Western 27½; Stocks quiet.

Chicago and Danville railroad bonds are at premium. Linseed oil easier at 32s.

HAVRE, April 28.—Cotton declining; spot 133⅝s; afloat 129s.

PARIS, April 28.—Bourse dull 74f.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 11¼d; Orleans 11¾d; sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 4d@9s 6d; red western No. 2 8s@8s 11d; white 8s 8d@8s 9d. Western flour at 19s 9d. Corn; No. 2 mixed 29s 6d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 36s. Bacon 64s. short ribbed middles; 58d Cumberland cut. Pork 100s. Reef 108s 6d. Lard firm 70s. Cheese 74s. Naval stores are fir

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1870.

Bonds at Frankfort 95½.

Petroleum at Antwerp, 53½f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 115¼.

In the very first hour, when it had come to be clearly understood that the Senate funding bill would be materially amended by the House, in the interest of the National banks which are opposing the resumption of specie payments, the gold premium springs upward with a bound. We cannot yet forget how the passage of that bill by the Senate first sent the premium down. Will the lesson of the past forty-eight hours be lost upon Congress?

The Ways and Means Committee have so modified the pending tariff bill, in the iron items, as to leave the present law unchanged.

The shocking calamity at Richmond becomes more and more lamentable as its details are better ascertained. Over sixty lives were lost instantly, and not a few of the two hundred or more who were injured are likely to die. It is nearly sixty years since the great holocaust at the burning of the Richmond theatre, to which we alluded yesterday.

The hearing of an important question, before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was arranged for yesterday, at Philadelphia. Several railway companies, including the Reading, the Trenton, the Lehigh Valley and others, had petitioned for injunctions to restrain the assessment and collection of an income tax for 1870. The applicants were to show cause yesterday.

One of the newspapers in the Washington and Beaver District concludes a very lame "defense" of the legislative career of Representative Buffington by quoting from another journal of the same district a paragraph, of which the following is the significant conclusion:

The pictures of illicit gain so profusely exhibited, have attracted to the Legislature a crowd of politicians of little brain, no principle and desperate fortunes, who go there for the express purpose of filling their pockets, ready to rob and plunder right and left, and levy black mail upon the most meritorious legislation.

We learn more of the real merits of the Wisconsin river improvement job, which Congress is invited to take upon its shoulders. First, the private title of Governor Seymour and his associates is to be extinguished, at an estimated cost of $200,000. Then, the improvement will cost at least $8,000,000 more for the canal, and $6,000,000 in addition to make the rivers navigable. In 1846, Congress gave some 300,000 acres of land to Wisconsin, to advance the project; the land has been sold, the money is gone and leaving nothing of any practical value to the public to show for it. There is not water enough in the rivers during the greater part of the year to supply the canal when built. A Chicago paper says:

The fate of the whole scheme can be read in the Des Moines river improvement, where a most magnificent land grant was squandered in ruining a magnificent river and spoiling the little navigation which nature had originally endowed it. Neither this nor any of the many kindred measures now before Congress ought to pass. All such expenditures ought to cease, and the Government ought to devote itself to its legitimate functions, of which canal building is no part.

BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

The question whether the Bible should be retained in our common schools is now largely engrossing public attention, and is likely to be a source of debate for some time to come. Both sides of the question are presented at great length in the report of the famous Cincinnati case, which has just been issued in a volume of 420 pages by the extensive publishing house of Robert Clarke & Co., 65 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. It contains the original action of the Board, petition of the plaintiffs, answer of the defendants, arguments of counsel on both sides, and the opinions and decisions of the court, revised by the respective authors. As a book of reference, it will prove both convenient and invaluable to school directors, lawyers, clergymen, and others, and we have no doubt will have a very rapid and extensive sale. It will be forwarded, prepaid, to any address on the receipt by the publishers of $2.00.

OKLAHOMA.

A bill has been reported to the Senate from the proper Committee, to organize the territory of Oklahoma, and to consolidate as many as possible of the Indian tribes into a territorial government. The proposition has been suggested by the more civilized Choctaws, of the southwest, who have urged it upon Congress in a formal petition from their tribal authorities. It is supported by the soundest considerations of public policy, in the interests both of the Federal Government and of those tribes. We think the Committee have decided wisely in approving the plan, and we hope that it will be endorsed by the two branches of Congress. It would be difficult to estimate the full scope of the benificent influences of this adjustment of a most troublesome question. It is enough to realize, as we may, that it presents not only the most expedient but what will prove ultimately to be the inevitable solution of the Indian problem.

THE NEXT SENATE.

The last Senate consisted of fifteen Democrats, fifteen Republicans, with three mongrels, Lowry, Billingfelt and Kerr, who steadily played into the hands of the opposition, unless special inducements were from time to time offered the other way. The Somerset *Whig* thus states the situation for next winter:

The retiring Senators are Brown, Nagle, Lindaman, Davis, Beck, McIntire, and Randall, (Dem.) Stinson, Howard and Robinson, (Rep.), and Lowry, Brown, Lindsman, Davis and Rundall will all be returned, or Democrats in their stead. Nagle's district is considered debateable ground, because of a feud among the Democracy, and the addition to the Republican strength of twelve hundred Republican votes, but as it gave nearly two thousand majority against us last year, the chances are largely in favor of the Democrats. Beck's district—Lycoming, Union and Snyder—gave a Republican majority last year of four hundred and fifty, and was lost to us in 1867, by a local fight. We ought to carry it at the next election, but nothing save harmonious and unflagging exertion can redeem it.

The struggle for our continued supremacy in the Senate will be made in the double district composed of Blair, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Centre and Perry. It is now represented by Robinson (Rep.), and McIntire (Dem.) In Huntingdon there is a local difficulty existing in the ranks of our party, which last year lost us the members of the House, but, notwithstanding, the district went Republican by nearly four hundred majority. This, however, is entirely too small to be relied upon in a district embracing six counties, but it can be doubled if the local quarrels and jealousies are healed. In case we lose this district, then we have nothing to hope for, except to carry the Lycoming district and the defeat of Lowry, who is determined to run again in the Erie district, for, in the event of carrying Beck's district, and of Lowry's re election, the latter would hold the balance of power in the Senate, and undoubtedly the Democrats would control the apportionment. In the Allegheny and Chester districts there is no doubt of our success. The key of the situation therefore, is the double district, and we trust to see our friends there lay their local animosities and grievances upon the altar of our common party, otherwise our supremacy in the Legislature for the next seven years, and in the State Congressional delegation for ten years, may be lost.

"ABLE" JOURNALISM.

Hon. Freeman Clarke, of New York, has printed what the Chicago *Tribune* calls "an able article," in a Rochester newspaper, on "The Funding Job." As far as we are able to judge, the "ability" of the writer was exhausted in the contrivance of an odious name for the Senate bill now pending in the House. The height of Mr. Clarke's great argument rises only to the level of giving that measure a black eye, with the aid of the journalistic slang of the period.

The very able Rochester commentator cites the text of the Act of March, 1869, entitled, "An Act to Strengthen the Public Credit," and gravely insists thereupon, that the funding bill is in terms directly controvening the provisions and pledges contained in that Act. His Chicago admirer takes the same view. This may be real "ability," but plain people would incline to regard such an objection as the proof rather of ignorance, or the coolest audacity of false assumption.

Mr. Clarke and his Chicago ally attack the funding bill "as proposing a policy directly the reverse of that to which the Act of March, '69, pledged Congress and the country." Let us see what that Act was. It reads as follows:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of America, in Congress Assembled.*

"That, in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided, and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States, not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and all of the interest bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver. *But none of said interest bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin.* And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provisions, at the earliest practicable period, for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

Yet, with the text of that Act before them, our Rochester and Chicago cotemporaries have the coolness to assert that its pledges are repudiated by the present funding bill, which, says the *Tribune*, "by its offers to issue its new bonds for greenbacks, dollar for dollar, admits, on its face, that its lower-interest bonds cannot be sold at par for coin!" Why the Funding bill *does* expressly require that each of its three classes of bonds, the five, the four and a half and the four per cents. "*shall only be sold at par for coin!*" And it further requires that the proceeds of the four per cent. issue shall be applied to the coin redemption of the greenbacks! The bill, in every other particular as well as these, is avowedly, clearly and faithfully in accord with the letter and the spirit of the Act of March, '69.

—Such misrepresentations of fact may constitute "able" journalism at Rochester or Chicago, but we doubt if it will pass muster as such anywhere else—certainly not at Washington, where one of the journalists in question is reported of late to be busily engaged in organizing a "reform" of the Republican party. Nothing needs "reform" worse than do the financial misstatements which seem to be in order at Chicago.

THE RUMESPRUNG.

Little known, but yet one of the greatest curiosities of Northern Germany, is the Rumesprung (spring or source of the Reome.) It is to be found in the Eichsfeld, a district of Hanover, now a province of Prussia, and justly lays claim to the title *of the largest spring on earth.* In comparison with it, the sources of the Mississippi, the Amazon and the Nile dwindle into insignificance and although of a character much less striking than the Niagara, a description of it may not come amiss to our readers.

The spring lies between four hills, which form a regular square. It is about 100 feet long and nearly as wide. The first glance on its surface is very unsatisfactory, as it resembles an ordinary pond with very uninviting outlines. On one side it is bordered by the road, on the other three sides by meadows, on which here and there smaller springs become visible, sending their water into the main one.

On stepping close to the spring, however, the first unpleasant impression soon vanishes. This is still more the case, if the visitor enters one of the skiffs floating upon its surface and thus gains a view into the crystal flood, whose caldron varies in depth from 16 to 40 feet. So clear is the liquid element, that one imagines that he is gazing through air, rather than water. The bottom looks like the magic garden of Armida, showing tints of golden green, and resembling a carpet, into which innumerable little mosses and licnens are woven. These plants are kept in perpetual motion by the bubbling water, and when the sunbeams shine upon them, they sparkle like a million diamonds. One never tires to gaze upon these bubbling waters, which rise in endless springs of pearls and sometimes reach the surface with such strength and in such volume as to cause circular waves to roll from the centre towards the circumference. The charm, however, reaches its climax when all at once a swarm of spotted trout appear from behind their pretty hiding places. Without fear of pike or pickerel, which do not thrive in this cold, clear water, these beautiful fish play and shoot about, now approaching one another, then darting away with the rapidity of an arrow and disappearing under the lichen simply to come out again at another place. Seeing the sport of these fishes reminds one involuntarily of the place in Goethe's angler, where he says:

* * * As cosy as
"The fish feels on the ground."

The question, whence these great masses of water come, has often been asked, but never been settled beyond dispute. One theory is, that the water from the Hartz Mountains finds an outlet there; but these mountains have no ponds or watercourses of sufficient magnitude, to feed the spring. In 1822, when nearly all the waters of the Hartz lay dry, there was no perceptible diminution of the Rumesprung—an obvious proof of the fallacity of the above theory. Subsequently, it has been asserted, that the spring is in connection with the river Elbe and, in spite of the great distance between the two, this supposition has many circumstances in its favor. It has been clearly proven, that there is a great subterreanean river running from the Elbe through Thuringia. Its course is marked by many funnel-shaped waterpools, whose bottom has never been sounded.

A popular legend explains the origin of the spring as follows: There lived once on the rocks of the Hartz Mountains a race of giants, who kept up an everlasting feud with the goblins of the mountains. One of them, Romar, a fair youth, once went through the forest in quest of game and suddenly came upon a sleeping maiden of the most exquisite beauty. Sweet dreams seemed to float through her mind, for she smiled and so great was the power of her charms that she completely gained the heart of the giant hunter. All at once, however, she opened her eyes, and seeing the stranger, uttered a cry of fear, and endeavored to fly. For a moment, Romar was too much surprised to follow, but when he regained the control of his faculties he started in pursuit and succeeded in overtaking the trembling maiden. At first she shrank from his glance and touch, but Romar's words bore the stamp of sincerity, and soon gained the favor of the maiden. She consented to a repetition of the interview, and before many days returned the feelings of the youth with all their ardor. Then it was that she told him that her name was Ruma, that she was the daughter of a goblin, and lived in the neighboring spring. This communication filled Romar with consternation. "Alas!" he cried, "we shall be wretched, for thy father hates me and my race, and will never consent to our union." Ruma endeavored to console him; she told him that she was her father's favorite child and that he would surely yield to her fervent prayers. Her words had the desired effect, and shortly afterwards the goblin started on a longer journey, and the two lovers entered the bonds of matrimony.

A happy year passed by. Another summer had made its appearance, when one day Romar and Ruma ascended a wooded hill, carrying a first born son in their arms, and seating themselves on the mossy ground of the summit. Suddenly the leaves rustled behind them, and on turning they beheld the dreaded figure of the goblin, who had returned, and now cast furious glances at the husband of his daughter. Ruma suppressed her fear as best she could, and throwing herself at the feet of the offended parent, begged his forgiveness. Romar joined in her prayers, but the goblin remained unmoved. He called his followers and bade them drag his daughter and her child away, while others were ordered to attack the giant. Strong as he was, he could hardly ward off the blows of his numerous aggressors. Before long he began to bleed from many wounds, and succeeded with difficulty in reaching the gates of his castle.

From that moment, a sad time began for Ruma. Every day her father urged her to renounce the union with Romar, and when she continued to resist his wishes, he seized the infant and in a fit of fury dashed out its brains against a rock. As the spiritual nature of Ruma prevented him from treating her in like manner, he built a dark cavern (the Weingartenloch) for her, where she was compelled to grieve in solitude, until after many years of patient labor, she succeeded in mining a channel from the cavern and returned to the surface and her loving husband in the shape of a cool and limpid river.

The Rume leaves the caldron of its spring a complete river, with a breadth of at least sixty and a depth of ten feet. The basin is supposed to yield 16,000,000 barrels daily, a quantity of water calculated to give the reader an idea of its magnitude. It is therefore very strange that the spring is so little known, and overlooked in most manuals of geography. It is admirably adapted for the uses of manufacture, not only on account of its unvarying supply of water, but also because it never freezes, even in the coldest winter weather. The water is admirably adapted to bleaching, dying, manufacturing of paper, etc. If any of our readers ever travel in the neighborhood of this spring, let them not fail to make it a visit; they will be amply paid for their trouble.

Exploding Its Own Sophistries.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 31st ult. has the following truthful and cogent statement:

"WHEAT FOR EXPORT DOES NOT PAY."

"It is becoming clearer every day that American farmers cannot raise wheat for export, in competition with the grain-growing areas of Europe. Now that the same appliances in the way of farm implements and the same facilities of rail transportation as exist here are there being rapidly introduced, the American farmer has no advantage over his European competitor in this respect, while the trans-Atlantic wheat grower has a decided advantage over the American producers in the fact that he can get hands at 12 to 15 cents per day, while we must pay $2@2.50. In 1868 there was a short crop in Europe, and England paid us $21,786,116 for 12,427,412 bushels of wheat. In 1869 Europe has an average crop, and England pays us only $42,413,633 for 36,680,920 bushels of wheat. Here we treble the export for double the money. Supposing, instead of an average crop, Europe had enjoyed a very large crop? The price would have been still lower. What are we to do, then, to make money? We answer that we shall develop our mines, improve our waterpowers, encourage the South to produce cotton, sugar and rice to a greater extent, leaving the grain-raising to the North. Let the Northwest grow more tobacco, castor-beans, hemp, flax, sorghum, beet sugar, live stock, wool, &c. By having less grain, and more of the articles named, this country will rapidly increase in wealth and prosperity."

Remarks by the N. Y. Tribune.—We believe the editor of the *Democrat* has gone to Europe, which may account for the unwonted appearance of truth and common sense in his columns. At all events, they are there, and their rarity cannot utterly destroy their usefulness. If it will only print such an article as the above once per month, it may pile column upon column of Free-Trade sophistries without doing much harm.

The following is an abstract of the appropriation bill as passed the Legislature.

State Debt, Interest, etc	$1,750,000
Pensions and Gratuities	100,000
Executive Department	32,975
Auditor General's Department	21,633
Surveyor General's Department	21,245
Legislative Department	210,820
Public Printing	55,636
Attorney General's Office	15,450
State Treasury	10,425
State Judiciary	247,500
State Historical Department	11,700
Public Grounds and Buildings	12,224
Board of Public Charities	8,150
Common Schools	516,775
State Library	3,900
Soldiers' Orphans Schools	531,441
Charitable Institutions	315,000
State Penitentiaries	69,604
Miscellaneous	23,900
	$3,999,978

The most earnest advocates of the tariff now concede that the bill will fail in the House this session. The Pennsylvania members seem quite indignant that the New England delegation have not given more active support to the measure, and charge them with having been false to their promises to sustain Pennsylvania interests. A good deal of ill-feeling seems to be growing up between the representatives of the two sections of the country on account of the course of the New England members in not aiding the Pennsylvanians to keep up the duty on scrap-iron. On the other hand it is asserted by the Massachusetts members that Pennsylvania is too greedy in her demands, and that the New England members propose hereafter to act for themselves and not for the interests of other sections of the country.

The Speaker appointed, on the part of the House, a Conference Committee on the income tax question who are all in favor of its continuance through and beyond this year. This is not considered just to those who are opposed to its re-enactment, and indicates trouble, as the Committee are nearly solid in favor of its perpetuation, and the probability is that they will fix up something and run it through the House without debate, fixing it permanently upon the statutes.

Virginia.

The conference of the leading Republicans at Richmond is expected to be highly beneficial to the interests of the party in that State. The course of Walker, elected as Republicin, but whose sympathies appear to be altogether with the political enemies of those who elected him, has proven that unanimity of interest and action can alone prevent the destruction of the Republican party of Virginia. Personal feeling has been the true cause of much of this trouble, and one of the best of the results of this conference has been to bring together in friendly consultation leaders who, though members of the same party, have been estranged for many months past. The election of Judge Alexander Rives as chairman of the conference was an act tending to harmonize the conflicting elements, and his opening speech in favor of the unification of the party in Virginia exerted an excellent influence over all the members in the subsequent discussions. On Friday evening the results became apparent in the adoption of the following platform:

The Republican party of Virginia in conference assembled, announce the following declaration of principles:

First. An immediate enforcement of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the National Constitution, in letter and in spirit, and the adoption of any other measures necessary to guarantee universal freedom of thought, speech, and action.

Second. A general and universal system of public education at public expense, under National law, whenever such a system is not adopted and enforced by State governments.

Third. The fifteenth amendment, having become a part of the Constitution of the United States, by which universal suffrage is secured to the masses of our people, we declare in favor of universal amnesty, subject of course to the legislation of Congress.

Fourth. The encouragement of internal improvements by the State and nation, keeping in view the careful protection of the interests of the people from the encroachments of monopolies.

Fifth. An immediate, honest, and full enforcement of our new State constitution in letter and in spirit.

Sixth. A hearty and generous support of the Administration of President Grant, in its foreign, domestic, and financial policy, and of the policy of the Congress of the United States.

We cordially invite all citizens favorable to the above principles to co-operate with us in the future, whatever may have been our differences in the past.

The course of Governor Walker was the subject of a lengthy discussion, during which resolutions of denunciation were introduced, but, on a vote being taken were rejected. Subsequently a resolution in the form of a substitute, and to the effect that the conference had "no confidence in the alleged Republicanism of the Governor of Virginia, but do not consider it worth while to characterize his political course" was adopted. The Republican journals of Virginia pronounce the conference a success, and feel that it will be productive of great benefits to the party in the next campaign, when the united support of a candidate in whom all have confidence will place the State in the hands of the Republican party.

Affecting Scene in a Massachusetts Prison —An Old Man Pardoned After Twenty Years of Confinement.

A most touching scene occurred in the Massachusetts State Prison in Charleston, last week one afternoon. Over twenty years ago a young man named George Hunnewell, with every prospect of a bright and prosperous future, fell from a proud and upright station of sobriety and integrity to the lowness of drunkenness and vice, and, as too many have before and since done, soon became a willing follower and an easy victim of that curse of humanity, strong drink. In October, 1847, after a release from an imprisonment of six months, he deliberately set fire in the night time to his own home, and a brother of his, in endeavoring to secure some papers from the building, perished in the flames. Hunnewell was arrested, tried and convicted and sentenced to be hanged, that being the penalty for arson in those days.

The sentence, however, was commuted to imprisonment for life. About the 1st of February, twenty-two years and two months ago, he entered the gates of a prison from which to him there was no returning. Isolated from the bright and busy world without, dead forever, in this existence, to the blessed gift of freedom, he seemed doomed to live on, and perhaps die within the walls of a building to him a living tomb. Only once during these long and weary years, and then only for one short hour, has he been permitted to gaze upon the scenes of his early years, and then only from the cupola of his prison. Never during his confinement has he been permitted to go outside the gates he entered so many years ago. He has lived on day after day, patient, yet hopeful that he might yet be pardoned and set free, but never daring perhaps a realization of his wishes.

But last week opened a new leaf in the experience of his life; for at noonday he stood, for the first time for nearly a quarter of a century, a free man. By the consent of the Governor, arrangements were made for extending to this old and patient prisoner a full and unconditional pardon. About ten o'clock the prisoners were called to the chapel, where were seated quite a numerous audience, and after the usual devotional exercises by the chaplain, Warden Haynes offered a few remarks, comprising a *resume* of his experience during his connection with the prison, and after briefly alluding to the annual custom of the Governor of pardoning an inmate of his large family, he stated that to-day it gave him great pleasure to announce as the subject of executive clemency the name of George Hunnewell, and requested him bearing that name to stand up. In response an old, gray-haired man, fifty-nine years old, slowly rose with mingled feelings of joy and surprise depicted on his features. Excited cheers arose from the audience, which was gladly joined in by the prisoners, and in the confusion and excitement Hunnewell was hurried out of the chapel, to throw aside forever the garments of a felon, and soon came forth clothed in the habiliments of a free man.

He was warmly and freely congratulated upon his exit from prison life, and he will in a few days depart for a home in Western Pennsylvania.

Railway News.

There is authority for the statement that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company proposes to construct a tunnel under the Basin of the Patapsco river, at Baltimore, at a point between Locust Point and Canton, the proposed terminus of the Union Railroad of Baltimore, which latter road, by its connection with the proposed Junction Depot, on Charles street, gives the Baltimore and Potomac, the Western Maryland, the Northern Central, the Cumberland Valley, and branch lines connecting with these roads, an outlet at tidewater on the grounds of the Canton Company. The Baltimore and Ohio Road has extensive piers at Locust Point and owns considerable property in that neighborhood, and the object of the proposed tunnel is to effect a close connection with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road, so that passengers may travel from New York to Washington, or from Washington to New York, without change of cars, and without being subjected to the delay now occassioned by the use of horses in conveying cars from the Philadelphia to the Washington Depot. This connection, the friends of the road say, will obviate the construction of the proposed "Air Line Road" from Washington to New York. Engineers have for some time been engaged in making the necessary surveys, and have pronounced the tunnel easy of construction.

The suspension bridge at Wheeling and Benwood, on the Ohio river, intending to connect that road with the Pan Handle route, as well as the one at Parkersburg, connecting the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, will be completed as soon as possible. The latter, it is expected, will be ready by the first of November next.

The recent announcement of the discovery of a new asteroid by Professor Borelli, of Marseilles, places the entire number of planets in the solar system at one hundred and eighteen, against the six known in 1781, when Sir William Herschel discovered Uranus, or Herschel or Georgium Sidus, as it was respectively called. Of the one hundred and eleven since detected, twenty-four have been discovered at observatories in the United States.

The Somerset *Whig* learns that the people of Mount Pleasant have already raised over eighty thousand dollars for their branch road, and that President Hughart has guaranteed to build it in ninety days.

A Democratic special from Washington says: Several of the gentlemen who have been in attendance on the private conference held here in the interests of free trade have called on the President, and had informal conversations. As the interviews have been somewhat of a private nature, it would not be proper to commit either side to the details of the same on the various phases of the tariff question. There is no doubt, however, that the result was the failure of the President to commit himself to any specific branch of the question, either for protection or to a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection or to free trade. On the general question of taxation, he was in favor of reducing the tariff and the excise duties just so far as the revenues of the Government would permit. If Congress found that the income tax could be dispensed with after this year he was in favor of cutting it off; but he thought that the Government could not afford, in that event, to reduce any of the other features of internal taxation.

Capt. Walker, of the United States frigate Sabine, writes from Funchal, Madeira, that he arrived there on April 8, in six days from Gibraltar, and would sail for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on April 7. All well on board.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK

In the city, in the way of
FRESH AND PURE DRUGS
Will be found at the corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Where you will find Family Medicines, imported Soaps, Perfumes, Colognes of every kind, sold at the very lowest prices. Also, Squire's Granulated Bi Carb., Colgate's Soaps, sold at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair,)

PROSTRATION PLAYED OUT.

Violent purgatives, emetics, sudivants, blistering and bleeding have had their day.

The sick can no longer be persuaded that the best way to cure them is to destroy the little strength that disease has left them.

Dyspeptics instead of dosing themselves with Epsom salts, aloes, colycinth, jalap, and other powerful cathartics, tone their digestive organs and regulate their bowels with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,

Persons of bilious habit, instead of throwing the whole glandular system into a state of morbid irritation with mercurial poison, seek relief, and find it, in the operation of that wholesome yet gentle alterative upon the disordered liver.

Nervous sufferers, tremulous, weak and despondent, recruit their shattered energies with a course of the great invigorant, and bless the day when the adulterated liquors of commerce were superseded by a medicated stimulant, perfectly efficient and entirely harmless.

Travelers by land and sea rejoice in the possession of an agreeable corrective, which protects them from the evil effects of malaria, from sea sickness, and from the disturbing influences of changes of temperature and change of water.

The weak and debilitated feel their strength return, and their spirits revive under its bracing, appetizing, genial, exhilarating action.

It is the only stimulant which cautious physicians can conscientiously recommend to ladies in delicate health, or to the aged and decrepid.

There is not a city, town, or settlement, on the American continent, where it is not recognized as a household remedy, and a safeguard against epidemics; and, in short, wherever there is intelligence, prudence and common sense, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is pronounced a standard specific, for which, in the whole range of pharmacy, there is no substitute or equivalent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
Iron and Wood Working
MACHINERY.
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists Tools.
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING.
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill supplies.
A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

STOCK, LEASE, FIXTURES
AND
Good-Will of the Establishment
OF
J. W. BARKER & CO.,
FOR SALE.

J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market Street, will close out the balance of their Stock, amounting to $40,000 worth of Goods, to jobbers, retail dealers or consumers, in lots of from one to five thousand dollars and upwards, at prices much lower than the goods can be purchased in the East at the present time.

The lease, fixtures and good will of the establishment are for sale. This is a rare chance for any one who wishes to go into the dry goods business. The Administrator is at present in the city with the view of closing out the entire establishment.

J. W. BARKER, Jr.,
ap25:MWF ADMINISTRATOR.

ESTABLISHED 1831.
LOGAN, GREGG & Co.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
52 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Spring Goods,
Hoes. Rakes.
Forks. Scythes.
Snaths, &c
Merchants are invited to examine our stock when in the city.
Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

REYNOLDS, STEEN & CO.,
124 Wood Street,
Importers and Dealers in
French China, Fine Cut Glass,
AND
QUEENSWARE.
The largest assortment in New York prices.

PEARL STEAM FLOURING MILLS,
R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
Manufacturers of the following celebrated brands of Flour:
2 Star Green Brand an unequaled Pastry Flour.
2 Star Blue Brand, A No. 1 Extra Family Flour that gives entire satisfaction.
1 Star Red Brand, a good Family Flour superior to any of the same grade in the market.
All brands warranted as represented.
April 26, 1870.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES
AT
WATTLES & BREAFER'S
101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.
$20 Watch for.....$15.00.
$15 Watch for.....$20.00.
$40 Watch for.....$32.00.
$45 Watch for.....$35.00.
$60 Watch for.....$50.00.
$75 Watch for.....$65.00.
All other Watches reduced in same proportion. An elegant assortment of GOLD CHAINS on hand. Call and purchase now. ap23

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY. ALBERT HIGBY. ROBT. M. CUST.
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 LIBERTY ST.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line, is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods. apl 1:w2l

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

7 PER CENT.
GOLD LOAN,
FREE OF U. S. TAX.
OF
BURLINGTON,
CEDAR RAPIDS,
and MINNESOTA
RAILROAD CO'S
First Mortgage
50 YEAR BONDS
With Interest, in Gold,
Included from November 1, at 95.

TRUSTEES:
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, Philadelphia.
CHARLES L. FROST, New York.

These bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New York or London; the interest being payable in May and November.

They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a liberal Sinking Fund.

They are issued upon the several sections of the road only as the same are completed and in successful operation.

They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchise of the Company but also by now current earnings, and an ample commerce on the route of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself is expected to create.

Over Three Millions Dollars have been already expended on the road.

Eighty-three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly toward completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America, and its immense yield of agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.

The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New York, Chicago and St. Louis.

Having thoroughly investigated all the conditions affecting the security of these Bonds, we feel justified in giving them an unqualified indorsement, as a first-class and thoroughly safe investment, as secure as a Government bond can possibly be, and paying nearly 50 per cent. more interest than Five-Twenties.

All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and Maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company,
No. 32 WALL STREET
OR
Messrs. S. McCLEAN & CO.,
No. 57 Fourth Avenue,
M. & M. NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Bankers and dealers in all kinds of Government State, County, City, Railroad and other miscellaneous securities.

Drafts drawn direct on England, Ireland and Scotland and principal cities of Europe. Collections made all over the country, Canada and Europe. Interest allowed on time deposits, and everything in the business attended to with liberality and dispatch.

BARGAINS.

JOB LOTS!

JOB LOTS! JOB LOTS!

Boiled French Percales,	25c.
Imperfect Silks,	50c.
New Black Silks,	$1.25.
New Black Silks,	1.62.
Extra Good Quality Alpacas,	50c
New Ginghams,	12c.
New Ginghams,	15c.

BELL & MOORHOUSE,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
ap22:MWF

THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season.
AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AN EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIRS FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS.
MEN'S HEAVY BRITISH COTTON SOCKS.
AT 25 CENTS.
MEN'S HEAVY FRENCH COTTON SOCKS.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh22

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75.
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.
77 & 79 *MARKET STREET*
mh12

STONE
Water Pipes,
CHIMNEY TOPS,
Hot Air and Chimney Flues, &c.
A LARGE AND FULL
Assortment Constantly on Hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
apl1:w2l 133 SECOND AVENUE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
AT 37½ CENTS.
BLACK POPLIN ALPACA,
QUITE A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.
WASH POPLINS
VERY CHEAP.
AT 22 CENTS.
DOUBLE WIDTH POPLINS.
A GREAT BARGAIN.
AT 24 CENTS.
Yard Wide Feather Ticking.
AT 12½ CENTS.
EXTRA HEAVY 4-4 SHEETING.
AT 12½ CENTS.
Yard Wide Soft Finish Muslin.
CURTAIN DAMASKS,
Wholesale and Retail
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.
a 25 MWF

ON A PAR
WITH GOLD.
WE NOW OFFER OUR
NEW STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine Our Goods and Prices.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
ap22

RUSSIAN BRACES.
The Best Suspenders Ever Worn.
Merchants are cautioned against buying any but licensed goods. Each pair is stamped with the dates of our patents. Sold at retail by first-class Furnishing Goods Dealers in this city.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
PATENTEES,
58 White Street, N. Y.
ap22:MWF

Murray & Lanman's
Florida Water,
The most celebrated and most delightful of all perfumes, for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.
a24:MWF

NOTICE.—The Books for the subscription of Stock of the
Crystal Spring Ice Manufacturing and Storage Company,
Are now opened at the Mechanics' Savings Bank, No. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET. This company is chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and have the exclusive right of Manufacturing Ice in the County of Allegheny by Carse's celebrated French Patent.
JAMES BLACKMORE, President.
ap25

PROPOSALS FOR
SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.
Proposals for the erection of the Allegheny County Soldiers' Monument (to be erected on Seminary Hill, Allegheny,) will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 64 Grant street, (where the plans, specifications and specimen of stone can be seen) up to MAY 1st, 1870. The contract to be awarded to the lowest and best bidder.
A. L. PEARSON,
ap9: Chairman of Building Committee.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL.
ED. BAR

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd.
John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.
je10:6

GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS,
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 28, 1870.

Money steady at 4@5. Sterling quiet and firm at 9@9¼. Gold active and firmer; opened at 15, declined to 14⅝, advanced to 15¼, closing at 15⅝. Carrying rates 3 to 7 per cent. to flat. Clearances, $94,000,000. Recent arrivals of American silver from Canada aggregate three million dollars, the greater part of which was purchased by one firm, and is being packed for shipment to Europe; probably from $250,000 to $500,000 will go forward on Saturday. Gold advanced on telegram that the specie in the bank at France had decreased 8,500,000 francs.

Governments active and higher. Coupons, '81, 16¾@16⅞; do. '62, 15⅜@15⅝; do. '64, 14¼@14⅛; do. '65, 14⅛@14⅜; do. '65, 12⅝@13; do. '67, 13⅛@13⅜; do. '68, 13⅛@13⅜; 10-40, 8¼@8⅝; currency, 6s, 12¼@12⅝.

State bonds firm; Massachusetts 92⅞; old Tennessee 59¼, new do 57. Stock market was active and higher, and notwithstanding the partial reaction late in the afternoon on heavy realization, ½ and 1 per cent. from the highest point, and closed strong. Orders from out-siders are increasing.

Canton, 71¾; Cumberland, 31; Western Union Telegraph, 83¾; Quicksilver, 35½; Mariposa, 7¼; do. preferred, 15; Adams Express, 63; Wells, 20¼; American, 38½; United States, 45; Pacific Mail, 43; New York Central, 93¾; Script, 93; Erie 23⅝; do. preferred, 46; Harlem, 147; Reading, 102½; Michigan Central, 128½; Lake Shore, 96½; Illinois Central, 140; Pittsburgh, 106⅞; N. W., 78¼; do. pf'd, 88½; Rock Island, 121¾; New Jersey Central, 107¾; St. Paul, 64½; do preferred, 78¼; Wabash, 54; Ft. Wayne, 95¾; Terre Haute, 35¾; preferred, 84; Indianapolis and Cincinnati, 114½; preferred, 114¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 34⅞; St. Joe, 112½; Indiana Central and Illinois Central, 20⅞; Dubuque, 108½; Hartford and Erie, 5.

The Sub-Treasury has a balance in gold of $84,625,193; currency, $2,023,084; general balance, $88,142,834.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 28, 1870.

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 115⅝; United States Sixes, 1881, 116⅜; Five-Twenties, 1862, 116⅜; do. 1864, 114½; do. 1865, 114⅜; Ten-Forties, 109½; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 113; do. do. 1867, 113½; do. do. 1868, 113⅝; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¾; Central do. do. 90¾; Cy. Pacific, 112¾.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, April 28, 1870.

GENERAL REVIEW.

The stock trade has been moderately active this week, the sales in the aggregate being close on to the average, and compared with last week, sheep are up fully ¼ a cent, and cattle, too, are stronger and a shade higher. The stock market, however, notwithstanding the high prices, is unsatisfactory to dealers and consumers, and producers are making all the money. Meats are higher, relatively, than any of the leading articles of necessity—fifty per cent higher than flour, one hundred per cent dearer than potatoes, and so we might go on to the end of the chapter. The question very naturally comes up, how is it that stock is so much higher, relatively, than anything else, but it is not easily asked than answered. Cattle must be scarce, otherwise the prices now prevailing would certainly flood the market, and stock men, generally, do not anticipate any material decline until about the last of July, when grass cattle usually commence to make their appearance in considerable numbers. In regard to sheep, the situation is different, there is no scarcity, and the advance this week is owing entirely to a temporary scarcity. The rise established this week may be lost next week, no doubt it will, as the arrivals are generally larger the week following a good market, as the advanced prices brings them out in greater numbers. Hogs have fluctuated but little in prices for several weeks, and it is owing to the fact that the arrivals just about keep pace with the demand.

AN INCIDENT.

A rather strange occurrance took place at the yards to-day, resulting from a sale of cattle. Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold twenty-nine head to Alex. Greenwald, well known drover of Allegheny. After being weighed and paid for, the Penn'a. Railroad Company rendered a little extra bill of three dollars, on these cattle, for, as we understand, carrying them from Pittsburgh to the East Liberty Yards. This caused the hitch, as neither buyer nor seller felt like paying the bill. The freight had been paid from the point at which the cattle were shipped to the East Liberty Yards, and it was thought the Railroad Company had received all it was entitled to. But the Company, nevertheless, would not release the cattle until the bill was satisfied, and to avoid trouble, it was finally paid by the seller, under protest. It is believed that a collection of this kind could not be legally made, and that it is unfair and unjust for any corporation to enforce a claim of this kind,

CATTLE.

As already intimated, the market was somewhat stronger than last week, and holders, generally, asked higher prices. The offerings, although by no means large, were fair, up to the average of the past month, and there was a goodly number of buyers in attendance, including some new faces from Philadelphia. But with prices relatively higher in the west, than the east buyers and sellers could not get together, and consequently the sales were light—several droves of good to prime fat steers sold yesterday and to-day at 7¾ to 8, one small bunch averaging between 1,400 and 1,500 brought 8¼.

THURSDAY, 21.—J B Hunter to J Aull 36, wgt 39,620.

FRIDAY, 22.—H, L & Co. for Goodwin 32, wgt. 40,100; same for Ward & Co. 85, wgt. 101,690, at 7,50; same for D Ford 17, wgt 20,530, at 7,60; same for same 102, wgt 118,490, at 7,40.

SATURDAY, 23.—Hedges & T for Calhoon 11, wgt 11,790, at 6,50; same for Rush & M 8, wgt 8,120.

TUESDAY, 26.—H, L & Co. for Holmes & P 15, wgt 18,480, at 8,00; same for Hammer & W 5, wgt 6,280, at 8,00; same for F Brown 18, wgt 18,078, at 7,50; same for same 12, wgt 13,250, at 6,50; Hedges & T for N C Clark 55, wgt 71,050, at 7,50; same for same 4, wgt 4,550, at 7,00.

WEDNESDAY, 27.—J Campbell to P Klemans 30, wgt 42,540, at 8,00; P Klemans to Wm Kelly 15, wgt 20,550, at 8,00; Hazlewood & B for Magruder 10, wgt 14,810, at 8,25; G Stuart to W Hinds 6, wgt 8,480, at 7,50; H, L & Co. for Hammer & W 18, wgt 22,500, at 7,75.

THURSDAY, 28.—H, L & Co. for Musser & H 31, wgt 37,580, at 7,95; same for Loedy & K 29, wgt 32,760, at 7,80; G Stuart to J Martin 64, wgt 81,920, at 8,00.

SHEEP.

The offerings, compared with last week, have been light, and with a good shipping demand, prices are up fully ½ a cent per pound.

Prime clipped sheep averaging 83@86 lbs. sold at 6¼@6¾; one bunch brought 6,60, and even at the advance the supply was not equal to the demand. Philadelphia took the great proportion of the sheep, Philadelphia being able to pay better prices than the New York buyers and, consequently, the Yorkers had to take a back seat. Wooled sheep of which there were but few on sale and mostly of a low grade, sold at 5½@6¾. Needy sold 2 car loads clipped to Pierce, to day, at something over 6¼.

HOGS.

The Hog market was a little stronger during the early part of the week, and a slight advance was established. Since then, however, the market reacted again, and the advance was lost. We now quote Philadelphia Hogs at 9½@9¾, and Yorkers at 8¾@9.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 28, 1870.

While speculating in grain is pretty well played out here, those who in dulged in this kind of business having been pretty well used up sometime ago, it is still kept up in Chicago, and failures there are of very common occurrence. It is stated that between thirty and forty "shorts" in wheat have gone up there within the past week or two. We clip the following from the Chicago *Tribune* of Wednesday.

"Another batch of failures was spoken of to-day, the parties all belonging to the school of small fry who never expect to pay losses, and live on very precarious profits. It is a pity that these people cannot be kept off the board, but the fact is that they have secured a quasi-immunity by getting into debt, and their creditors tolerate their presence in the hope of getting square some time. If the Board of Trade could be purged of about 8 per cent of its membership (the purgation being made judiciously) it would be of great advantage to the whole of the legitimate trading class."

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 65@70c.

ASHES—Firm but unchanged. Common Soda Ash, 4c; refined do 4½; Pearls 9@9¼; Pots 7¾.

APPLES—Coming in more freely but with a good demand, prices are well sustained, at $4@5 per bbl.

BUTTER—Is coming in pretty freely, and as everybody is anxious to sell, prices are weak and drooping. We now quote prime to choice Roll at 30@33.

BEANS—Dull and neglected but unchanged—$1,50@2 per bushel.

BACON—Wholesale store prices as follows: Fancy, $5,50; No. 1, $4.50; No. 2 $4,00; No. 3, $3,50; common, $2,50@3,00.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's Belle Berries at $20 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is, if anything, a shade stronger, but without quotable change as yet. Standard brands, 23 for round lots, and 24½@25 for small lots.

CORNMEAL—Is firmer in sympathy with corn, but unchanged at 95@$1 per bushel as to quality.

CHEESE—O d stock nearly exhausted. Sales of new Ohio Goshen at 16c; new Western Reserve Cheese (skimmed milk) in fair demand and prices ruling 11@14c. Sales of New York Goshen at 17½c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is quiet and unchanged. We can report sales of Apples at 6@6¾; Peaches at 7@8 for quarters, and 9@9½ for halves. Black berries, 12@13 c.

EGGS—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and no change to make in quotations, 15@16 cts.

FEATHERS—Sales of live geese feathers, at 80@85 cts.

FLOUR—Is steady with a continued good local demand, but prices are unchanged. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5@5½ for spring; $5,50@6 for winter, and $7@7,50 for fancy brands. Rye flour, firm at $5.

GRAIN—Stock of wheat in hands of dealers is light, but the mills are getting in a good deal from the West; we continue to quote at $1,14@1,18 for fair to prime Red. Oats in good deal better supply, and the only thing that keeps prices from breaking is the fact that there is a slight margin for buying east; we continue to quote at 47@48 in first hand, 50 @51 on wharf and track and 53@55 in store. Corn very quiet; offerings by no means large, but the demand appears to be light and prices are unchanged; sales on wharf at 85c for entire car load, 90 for shelled. Rye is quoted at 95@97, cash, and $1, time. Barley quiet and unchanged—85@90 for fair to prime spring.

HAY—Baled is unchanged, ranging from $15 to $20 for fair to strictly prime timothy.

HUSKS—2½@3c.

HOMINY—Market almost bare, but there is not much inquiry for it; may be quoted at $6@6,50 per bbl.

HIDES—Green salted, 10@11, do butchers, 7@8; dry flint, 22@24; green calf, 12½

LARD OIL—Is firm in sympathy with Lard, and tending upward. Extra No. 1 quoted firm at $1,20.

LIME—Eastern white, $1,75; Cleveland, $2.25.

ONIONS—Market pretty well glutted, and little or no demand.

POTATOES—Sales of river potatoes at 35@40, and prime Lake Shore Peach Blows at 45@46.

PROVISIONS—Market steady, but with the exception of lard, which is higher, there is no important change to make in quotations. Shoulders, 12¾ for plain; 13¾@14 for sugar cured; Hams, 16¾ for plain; 17¾@18 for paid sugar cured, and 18½ for canvassed do; Breakfast Bacon, 17½. Dried Beef; 20. Mess Pork, $29. Lard, 17 in tierces and 17½ in kegs.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10c.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¼; Oatmeal, $10,50 per bushel, $5,50 per half bbl.

SALT—Sales car load lots at $1.65@1,70, with the usual advance in store.

SEEDS—The demand for both Clover and Timothy is steadily falling off, but with a reduced stock, prices, as yet, are unchanged; $9½ for the former, and $6@6¼ for the latter. Flaxseed $2,15 bid, and little or none in market.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 28, 1870.

The oil market was strong to-day, particularly for refined, the decline yesterday having been fully overcome, and, furthermore, there seemed to be more buyers than sellers. There is an almost entire absence of anything like a speculative feeling, the inquiry emanating from shippers who want the oil, so that the present movement is legitimate, and indicates a healthy market. Before last year, contracts now represent oil and not differences, and those who are buying now mean oil and not paper contracts, and the consequence is, that while the sales are much smaller the shipments are much larger. This is as it should be, and if this policy is rigidly adhered to, as it no doubt will, Pittsburgh, notwithstanding there are some obstacles in the way, will be able to successfully compete with all rival points, and make and ship more oil this year than she has done during any preceding year in the history of the trade.

CRUDE.

The crude market compared with yesterday, has undergone but little change, but a single sale is reported, 1,200 bbls spot at 11¾; and this seemed to be regarded as the ruling quotation. Buyer all year, 14¼; seller May, 11¾; seller June, 11¾.

REFINED.

As already intimated, is stronger than yesterday and early deliveries are higher. No sales reported. April, 23¾ bid; May, 23¾; June, 25¾ bid; July, 27¾; bid; August to December, 28¾; buyer all year, 3'.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

P A Hull 90; D Hily 150, on account T M Perry; A B Mills 80, on account W Bartle; Lockhart, F & Co 1,680, on account same.

Total.....1,970 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

J W. Alexander 50 bbls ref. oil ,to A. R. Henry, Phil'a.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 626 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

National Refining & Storing Co., 261 ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

J. A. McKee 250 bbls refined to W. P. Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

M'Kelvy Bro's. 632 bbls refined to W. P. Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Works 351 bbls refined to Tack Bro., Philadelphia.

Total.....2,170 bbls.

OIL SHIPMENTS BY WEST PENN. R. R.

Union Ref & Storing Co. 424 bbls ref. to W. P. Logan, Bro & Co., Phila

Mentzer, H. & Co., 195 bbls refined to Waring. King & Co., Phila.

Logan Bros., 453 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phil'a.

A. Hertz, 320 bbls ref. oil to Bostwick & Telford, N. Y.

Chas. T. Place, 65 bbls parafine to Manhattan Oil Co., N. Y.

Chas. T. Place, 65 bbls ref. oil to C. T. Place, Providence, R. I.

Total, 1,392 bbls refined, and 130 bbls parafine oil.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—Cattle market active but supply light, and prices range from 4½@4¾c. Hogs—market steady at 8@8c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Cotton quiet, with sales of 3,600 bales at 23¾c for middling uplands. Flour 5@10c better, with sales of 3,400 bbls at $4.70@4.80 for superfine State western, $4,90@5,50 for extra State, $4,85@5,55 for extra western, $5,35@6,25 for white wheat, $6,25 for white wheat extra, $5@6 for round hoop Ohio, $5,25@6 for extra St. Louis, and $6@8 for good choice do; including 6,500 bbls extra western and State for export at $4,90@5,10. Rye flour steady. Corn meal quiet. Whisky lower; sales 200 bbls western at $1.04@1,05 free; 200 buyers all May at $1,07¾. Wheat: receipts were 34,980 bush; prices are 2c higher; there was a good export and milling demand; sales 141,000 bush at $1,15@1,17 for No. 2 spring; $1,18, extra choice do; $1,19@1,22, No. 1 spring; $1,25, winter red Illinois, in store; $1,27@1,29, winter red and amber delivered; $1,75, choice white State. Rye firmer sales 8,000 bush State at $1,10. Barley quiet and unchanged; sales 20,000 bush common. Barley Malt $1,05. Corn: receipts were 2,400 bush; new unchanged; old scarce and wanted; prices have advanced 1c; sales 43,000 bush at $1,10@1,12¾ for new mixed western, $1,13¾ for western yellow and $1,16@1,17c for old mixed western in store and afloat. Receipts oats, 18,040 bush—unchanged, with sales of 24,000 bush at 60@62c for western in store and afloat, and 67½@69¾c for Ohio and State. Hops firm. Hay in good demand. Coffee quiet. Molasses dull. Sugar moderately active and firmer, with sales of 377 hhds Cuba at 9¼@9¾c and 520 boxes Havana at 9¾c. Rice dull. Petroleum dull at 15¾c for crude and 26¾c for refined. Pork firm, with sales of 1650 bbls at $28,75 for mess, $21@22,50 for prime and $25 for prime mess; also 1000 barrels mess seller May and July at $27,52@27,75. Beef firmer, with sales of 1300 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess, $15@18 00 for new extra mess. Tierce beef steady; sales 500 tcs at $24@28 for prime mess, $28@30 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales of 140 bbls at $28@33 for new. Cut meats firm; sales of 175 pkgs at 10¼@12c for shoulders and 15@17c for hams in boxes, 13¾@14c for Cumberland cut, and 15c for long clear. Lard market quiet and steady; sales of 450 tcs at 15¼@16¾ for steam and 16@ 17¼c for kettle; also 1650 tcs steam seller May, June and July at 16¾@17¾c. Butter steady at 14@20c for Ohio, cheese more active at 10@17c. Freights dull. Liverpool firmer; shipments of 30,000 bush wheat at 4d per sail and 11¼@11¾d by steamer.

Latest.—Flour closed active and 5c better, with a good export and home demand. Wheat firmer at $1,15@1,17¾ for No. 2 spring and $1,27@1,30 for winter red and amber western. Rye firm at $1,03@1,05 for western. Oats dull at 60c for western in store. Corn steady at $1,11@1,12 for new mixed western and $1@1,09 for unsound do. Pork quiet and unchanged. Beef firm. Cut meats firm. Bacon steady. Lard 16¾@17c for prime steam on spot. Eggs unchanged.

CHICAGO, April 28—Flour firmer and 10@15c higher. Wheat: No 2 active and excited and 3@3½c higher; sales at 89@ 89½c for cash, 88½@92½c for seller May, 90¾@91¾c for seller June, closing at 91@ @91¾c for cash. 92¼@92½c for seller May; in the afternoon market it was excited at 92¾c for cash, 93¼c for seller May. Corn active and higher at 87½@ 88½c for cash, No. 2 closing at 87½c optional; sales were made at 87½@88c for May, and in afternoon market firmer, No 2 held at 89c, seller May, new 83@ 84c. Oats firm, 46@46¾c, cash, 46¼@46¾, buyers April, 46¾c seller April, and 46¾ @47c seller May. Rye firm at 96c for No. 2. Highwines quiet at $1,02. Mess pork steady at $28.50 cash. Lard firm at 16¼c. Meats firm, closing at 16c for rough sides, 13c for Cumberland middles, 14c for rough sides and 14¼c for short rib middles. Receipts—5,300 bbls flour, 35,489 bush wheat, 31,868 bush corn, 31,868 bush oats, 1,885 bush rye, 2,660 bush barley and 6,526 hogs. Shipments—2,842 bbls flour, 24,627 bush wheat, 51,628 bush corn, 10,080 bush rye and 4,202 hogs.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—Tobacco active at full prices. Cotton nominal at 22¾c. Hemp unchanged at $1,20@1,50. Flour firm at $3,90@4.15 for fall superfine, $4,60 @4.90 for double extra, and $5,90@7,50 for family brands. Wheat firm and higher, with sales of No 2 inspected in elevator at 83c, No 2 red fall at $1,06@ 1,07, No 1 do $1.15 and choice to prime $1,25@1,40. Corn firm at 97@99c for mixed, 98c@$1 for yellow and $1,02@1,05 for white. Oats firm at 57@58c. Barley quiet at 90c@$1.05 for prime to choice Minnesota. Rye steady at 77@78c. Whisky held at $1,03@1,04. Small sales pork at $29. Shoulders 14@15c, clear rib 15½@15¾c. Bacon firm at 12½c for shoulders, 16@16¾c for clear rib and 17c for clear sides.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—Flour unchanged. Wheat $1,10@1.11. Corn 88@90c. Oats 56@62c. Rye 92@95c. Barley 70@ 80c for spring; 86@90c for fall. Cotton; middling 32c. Tobacco; sales 167 hhds at $5,50@9,65. Whisky $1@1,01. Mess Pork $29. Bulk meats; shoulders 11¾c; sides 14½c; 15@15¾ for rib, clear rib and clear. Bacon higher; shoulders 12½c; sides 16c, and 16¾ for clear rib and clear. Sugar cured hams 18@18½c. Lard firm 16¾c for dencey country 16¾; prime steam 16c. Butter; fresh 30@34c. Eggs dull 14@15c.

CLEVELAND, April 28.—Flour firm and unchanged. Rye Flour quiet at $5@5,50 per bbl. Wheat: No 1 red firm at $1,14 and No 2 held at $1,07. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats weak, with No 1 State at 56c. Rye steady at but no emphatically sales. Barley quiet and held at 85@90c for State and 95c@$1,05 for Canada. Petroleum dull and unchanged: refined on spot held at 23@23½c, and crude quiet at $5,25.

LOUISVILLE, April 28.—Cotton: middlings 22c. Flour $5. Corn $1,07 for choice. Wheat $1,05@1,20. Oats 64c. Rye 95c. Pork $29. Bacon 12¾c, 16½c and 17c. Bulk meats 11¾c, 15¼c and 15¼c. Lard 16¾c. Sugar cured hams 18½c. Whisky $1. Tobacco: sales of 236 hhds at $6@8 for frosted to lugs; $8 @8.50 for low to fancy.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Flour: improved demand, family $5,18@6,50. Corn quiet; Indiana red $1,26. Rye steady at $1,05. Corn in fair demand; yellow $1,14@1,15. Oats less active; western 61c. Petroleum feverish; crude 19@19½c, refined 26@26¼c. Mess pork $28,75. Lard 16¾@17c. Whisky unchanged.

DETROIT, April 28.—Flour: demand for sound exceeds the supply; sales of 3,000 bbls at $5@5,50 for medium, $5,75@ $6 for choice, and $6,25@6,37 for very choice. Wheat very scarce; extra $1,32, No. 1 $1,24. Corn: 95c for No. 1. Oats declined to 57½@58c for State.

MEMPHIS, April 28.—Cotton quiet and weak at 22¼c; receipts of 575 bales, exports 590. Flour; fall $4.50@6,50. Corn dull at $1,10. Oats 62@65c. Hay $20@24. Bran $26@26,50. Lard 16½@17½c. Pork $29@29,50. Bacon: shoulders 13½c, sides 17½c.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn firm, white and yellow $1,10@1,11. Oats steady at 65@66c. Rye unchanged. Provisions firm. Whisky quiet at $1,04 @1,04¾.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Cattle active and firm at $4 50@6 37½c for stock steers and butcher's cattle; $6 50@9 for good to extra premium steers. Hogs steady at yesterday's prices, but market closed rather weak.

TOLEDO, April 28.—Flour inactive. Wheat ic better for amber at $1,09½, No 1 white Michigan $1,33, No 2 red $1,08@ 1,09. Corn: No 1 94c, No 2 92c. Oats: No 1 55c, No 2 50.

MILWAUKEE, April 28.—Flour unchanged. Wheat 99½c, No 1 91½c, Oats 47c for No 2. Corn 80c for No 3. Rye 76c for No 2. Barley unchanged.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The dry goods market is rather quiet, and rates are unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, April 28.—100 bbls flour, Schomaker & L; 1 do eggs, 1 butt butter, Paul & C; 37 bdls hides, 4 do pelts, 8 rolls leather, M. Delange; 27 bdls rags, McCullough & S; 1 bbl butter, Voigt, M & Co; 8 bales twine, G Gerwig; 28 sacks kegs, 1 box s ware, 4 bbls varnish, 17 em boxes, B L Fahnestock; 1 car limestone, Graff, B & Co; 15 bbls flour, Shepard & D; 2 do vinegar, 2 do oil, Rea, Haworth & D; 1 car staves, Conrad Flaccus & Son; 8 bdls hoes, Logan, G & Strott; 1 bag bags, W Co; 10 sks rags, 5 bbls s iron, B Pflaum; 2 bdls hooks, 5 do hoes, Park & D; 450 doz s handles, Lippincott & B; 35 sks rags, Godfrey & C; 11 do do, 1 bdl do, Frazier, M & Co; 3 doz rakes, B Wolff Jr & Co; 6 bxs cheese, A & J Kerr; 20 bdls wire, Jones & Nimick; 100 bbls flour, Seghmyer & V; 181 sks barley, Culp & S; 500 bbls flour, T C Jenkins Bro; 5 bbls cider, Brueggerman & O; 124 tcs lard, J H Parker; 2 pkgs butter, N J Braden.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, April 28.—1 car s iron, T Maloney; 1 do wheat, J S Liggett; 14 bbls d peaches, 3 do apples, Houck & Jamison; 1 bbl f seed, 1 bx mdse, Voigt, M & Co; 2 bbls eggs, Day & Co; 50 bags oats, S Hood; 25 bbls flour, Schnelbach & H; 2 pkgs cigars, J Fullerton; 5 pkgs ale bbls, Spencer & McK; 2 empty w bbls, J McKay; 1 bdl bags, Bricker & Co; 1 bx bacon, P Duff & Son; 72 bbls hominey, E Heazleton; 4 pkgs mdse, J Carry; 13 bgs barley, Smith & Co; 28 bgs rye, 48 do oats, Meanor & H; 4 pkgs produce, M W 2 pkgs mdse, Mc Rankin; 27 bgs rye, Lang & McK; 5 pkgs produce, H Rea; 17 bgs rags, J Dunlap; 2 plows, Hall & Speer; 20 bgs meal, 5 bbls flour, Schomaker & L; 1 bbl a butter, F G Craighead; 8 doz hames, J Herdman; 40 pkgs tobacco, E McGraw; 10 do do, J Hays; 10 do do, M K McMullen; 61 wagon skirns, 7 bxs do, Phelps, P & Co; 5 bbls locks, J Lautner; 10 bdls hoes, Whitmore, W & D; 6 do do, 8 do hdls, Park & Dean; 6 do hoes, Fahnestock & P; 5 pkgs furniture, J Bernhard.

CLEVELAND, AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, April 28.—9 cars bicoms, John Moorhead; 2 do i s ore, Brady's Bend Iron Co; 3 pig iron, Nimick & Co; 349 pcs marble, Ohlmhauser & McIntyre; 1 car wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 10 hf bbls fish, Voigt & McGraw; 10 cases tobacco, W Cooper & Co; 20 do do, Jas Connor; 50 tcs lard, 10 kgs do, Dalzell & Townsend; 100 bbls w lime, S Davidson; 8,000 ft lumber, S & W H Martin; 52 bbls potatoes, 9 sks do, Voigt, M & Co; 1 pail tobacco, Poetzfield Bros; 21 bbls peas, J H Lippencott; 30 cases tobacco, Johnson & C; 3 tcs bacon, 2 bxs do, P Duff & Son; 10 bbls potatoes, Voigt, M & Co; 172 sks s corn, Bingham, C & Co; 12 bxs g ware, Weldon & K; 15 sks potatoes, E Heazleton; 7 bbls bacon, Van Gorder & S; 1 keg butter, Reinhard Iard, Atwell, L & Co; 3 bbls eggs, 1 firkin butter, McCracken, G & Co; 2 bbls potatoes, McCallum Bros; 2 bbls eggs, P Duff & Son; 1 tub cheese, Randolph & Suppe.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, April 28.—106, sks corn, E Heazleton; 3 cars metal, Dimling Iron Co; 116 sks corn, Scott & G; 55 bbls whisky, W A Keefer; 22 do do, 30 sks corn, W Welsh & Co; 143 bgs bran, Keil & R; 3 rolls leather, Jenks & T; 36 sks scraps, W Flaccus & Son; 1 car grain, McBane & Co; 305 boxes glass, Fry & Co; 1 car grain, Hippley & B; 20 kegs lead, H Harley; 24 rolls leather, G H Anderson; 1 do do, Graham & S; 2 sks c seed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 96 bgs oats, Schauppe & Co; 2 rolls leather, Junker & D; 2 do do, F Kork.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, April 28.—59 cars coal, Kier, Foster & K; 51 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 17 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 46 sks corn, J & W Fairley; 8 cars stone, Henderson, M & Co; 4 do do, Pat Brough; 16 pkgs mdse, Ketching, J Klingelsmith: 2 cars metal, J Moorhead; 2 do do, McKnight & Co; 45 bbls whisky, Littell & M; 22 sks rags, Park & Co; 2 do bags, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 5 do rags, 3 bbls eggs, W H Kirkpatrick & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 28—4 cars metal. Graff, B & Co; 1 do cooperage, J M Hemphill; 19 bgs potatoes, J Seiling; 1 bbl eggs, J O Hanlin, 1 car cooperage, Ralya & R; 1 do metal, Pittsburgh Iron and Forge Co; 1 do do, Spang, C & Co; 18 pkgs h ware, Whitside & D; 100 bbls flour, Hippley & B; 1 car g stones, J Graff.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER JUNIATA, April 28.—Clark & Co, 3 cases boots and shoes, 43 bbls d fruit, 3 bgs wool, 2 do feathers, 375 bbls whisky; Holmes, R & Co, 3 bales cotton; A O Frances, 94 do; T B Young & Co, 12 bales tow; P Duff & Son, 42 sks potatoes; R P Campbell, 90 do do; Robb & H, 70 bales hay; W H Smith, 6 sks corn; Bruggerman & O, 84 bbls apples; J W Woodwell & Sons, 30 c chairs; Meyer & Sons, 24 do do, 108 w s do; W H Graff & Co, 2 bxs eggs; J J Pettit & Co, 6 sks potatoes; C A Wormcastle, 200 o bbls; B L Fahnestock & Co, 5 bbls alcohol, 2 do whisky; Phillips & M, 1,011 nail kgs; Hilliard Adler, 65 bales hay, 59 sks potatoes; J S Raub, 10 bbls 1 oil; H Bier & Co, 2 bxs mdse; F Sellers & Co, 6 tcs d beef, 4 bxs b tongues; Fackiner & I, 102 pcs furniture; M S Jones & Co, 1 box mdse; Fiaccus & Son, 40 sks grease, 1 bbl leather, 1 sk corn; J Depping, 2 sks eggs, 2 firkins lard; J M Weyman, 45 sks oats; Hauck, J & Co, 6 bbls cornmeal; W J Steel & Bro, 378 sks potatoes; J S Finch & Co, 2 bbls whisky.

WHEELING PER PETROLIA, April 23.—225 sks corn, 40 sks corn, 19 bales hay, J & W Fairley; 41 bbls oil, G Buchanan & Co; 44 bbls apples, M Goff; 1 bx butter, Randolph & Suppe; 4 pkgs cigars, Head & Metzgar; 85 sks barley, W J Meek; 48 bdls paper, Fgh Paper Mfg Co; 1 horse, J Hare; 8 bbls potatoes, Brueggeman & O'Brien; 128 pcs pipe, Hartman & L; 23 bbls potatoes, 8 sks do, J Herbert; 41 sks rye. Rose & Ewing; 3 bbls eggs, ½ do butter, 1 bx do, S Briceland.

STEAMBOAT, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET Co., April 28.—55 bbls hay, 6 bbls whisky, A Carlisle; 16 bales hay, Emery & H; 12 bbls apples, Randolph & S; 425 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 80 sks potatoes, J McCully; 24 bbls apples, J McCoubry; 100 bbls whisky, W J Meek; 55 sks oats, McMane & Anjer; 25 bbls flour, J W Dunn; 31 bbls apples, W Horner; 21 bales hay, J C Schauppe & Co; 51 sks oats, Campbell & Coulson.

RIVER PACKETS.

EVANSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CLARKSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.—The splendid passenger s ealer GAMELLA, Mason, Comm'r, W. Barthwaite, Clerk, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, April 30, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
ap28 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The splendid steamboats
MOLLIE EBERT.....Capt. G. W. EBERT,
Clerk, Standish Shepard, will leave as above on SATURDAY, April 30th.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
ap28 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamer JUNIATA, Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, will leave Pittsburgh for Cincinnati EVERY THURSDAY at 12 o'clock promptly. Returning, will leave Cincinnati EVERY SUNDAY at 12 M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD
mh7 JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid sidewheel Steamer, ARLINGTON, DANIEL MOORE, Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.

For freight, passage, or other information, apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS,
fe1 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated
CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF LONDON,
Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to
WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET.

LEGAL.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, No. 15, December Sessions, 1869.

In the matter of the opening of Mill street, City of Pittsburgh.

And now, April 20, 1870, the Court appoint J. W. OVER, Esq., Commissioner in the above case, to hear the evidence offered by the parties interested and report the same to this Court with his opinion as to such modification of the report of viewers as should be made, if any, and a form of decree, &c.

BY THE COURT.

From the Record:
JOSEPH BROWNE, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will attend to the duties of his above appointment at his office, No. 98 Fifth avenue, on the 9TH DAY OF MAY, at 2 P. M. of said day, when and where all parties may attend.

J. W. OVER, Commissioner,
ap22:w26 No. 98 Fifth avenue.

AUCTION SALES.

5 LAWRENCEVILLE LOTS.

Corner Butler and Forty-Fifth Streets.

TUESDAY MORNING, May 3d, at 10 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, corner of Butler and Forty-Fifth streets, the following five valuable building lots, in Lawrenceville:

One lot 25 feet front on Butler street and 153 feet in depth, along Forty-Fifth street, to a 20 feet alley.

Three adjoining lots, each 25 feet front on Butler street, and 153 feet in depth, to a 20 feet alley.

One adjoining lot, 27½ feet front on Butler street,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN

But One Left.

We have but one more room to let in the "GAZETTE Building." It is a very desirable room on the second floor, fronting on Smithfield street. Terms very low for the location. Call at the Counting Room, first floor.

A new water pipe is being laid on Thirty-third street.

A Rich Scan, Mag. case is promised from the 11th ward.

The Board of Fire Commissioners will organize Monday evening.

Bock Beer and Free Lunch at Walter's, No. 4 Sixth avenue. See advertisement.

Co.'s A, B, C and D, Duquesne Greys will find an advertisement on first page concerning them.

The Water Commission are preparing to move. Chesebrough, the Chicago engineer, is to be called hence.

Yesterday a colored man was fined five dollars by Mayor Callow, for taking a "short cut" across the flower beds in the Park.

From a foot to eighteen inches of mud was taken out of the water basin on Fulton street, when it was cleaned a few days ago.

Is it lawful to indulge in the barefaced swindle of prize lottery boxes of sweet-meats, now being peddled about by itinerant humbugs?

Yesterday afternoon, the lamp post at the corner of Sixteenth and Penn streets was knock down by a wagon—the result of the driver's awkwardness.

The laying of the corner-stone of the Soldiers' Monument, on the 30th of next month, will be one of the grandest occasions ever afforded in this city.

General Pearson announces that all the proposals for the erection of the Soldiers' Monument will be opened on next Monday morning. No bids will be received after Saturday night.

John Handsein was in the Allegheny lock-up last night, charged with stealing a pair of boots from a house in Pleasant Valley, Second ward. He will be disposed of this morning.

In the matter of the application of David Phillips against his wife, Nancy Phillips, for a divorce, the Court of Common Pleas has granted a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony.

Patrick Kelly yesterday was fined fifty dollars and costs by Deputy Mayor Nichols for interfering with an officer. Patrick paid the money promptly and doubtless took the lesson to heart.

Yesterday Joseph Sewell made information before Alderman Herron against J. B. Gilroy for false pretense. The accused was arrested and defaulted in bail in the sum of $2,000, committed for trial.

Disorderly House.—Alderman McMasters yesterday received the information of Martha Gordon against James Brightmore and Mary Book, for keeping a bawdy house in "Tin Pot" alley. The prosecutrix is a colored lady and the defendants both white. James was arrested and committed for trial, and Mary held for a hearing.

The colored electors of Pittsburgh are requested to meet in the hall of the colored school house to-morrow (Saturday) evening, at eight o'clock, to elect five delegates to represent the interests of the colored citizens of Pittsburgh in a convention to be held in Harrisburg, commencing May 3d, 1870.

By order of Committee.

Unprofitable Agent.—Yesterday Isabella Decker, a colored low lady, residing on Tunnel street, made information before Alderman McMasters against Louis Lee for larceny as bailee. The lady's husband, who is a plasterer, died a few weeks ago. Louis sympathized with her, and took a trowel and "hawk" belonging to the deceased, which he said he would sell for her benefit. She alleges he did sell them, but pocketed the proceeds, two dollars and twenty-five cents. Warrant issued.

Legal Notice.—Whereas Rachel Cohen, of the Fifth Ward, city of Pittsburgh, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, to be decreed a "Feme Sole Trader," all persons are hereby notified that the final hearing and decree will be had in the said cause on Saturday, April 30th, 1870, at twelve o'clock of said day.

By order of the Court.

MORELAND, MOORE & KERR,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

April 29th, 1870.

We call the attention of the Allegheny authorities to the condition of the pavements between the passenger railway tracks *everywhere*, but more especially on Federal street, North and Pitt avenues. There can by have been some excuse for them during the early spring months but there can be none now. It is simply a disgrace to any city to permit her main avenues to remain in such a condition, and certainly will not encourage *all* of our citizens to advocate the extension of street railways.

CITIZEN AND TAX PAYER.

Another Military Company.—The young med of East Liberty and vicinity are at present engaged in forming a military company, and the martial spirit which seemed to have almost disappeared ashort while ago is being revived with energy. A roll has been opened, and upon it already have been placed the number of names requisite to secure an organization, comprising many who served throughout the war of the rebellion. This evening a meeting will be held at the hall of the G. A. R., at which a full attendance of those interested is expected.

Resignation.

Jasper E. Brady Jr., Esq., has resigned his position as Cashier of the Citizens National Bank. Mr. Brady was a very capable and popular officer and contributed by his energy and address to make the Citizens Bank one of the most successful and favorite of our banking institutions. He will be much missed by the customers, who for years in their intercourse with the bank have ever found him a prompt, urbane and obliging officer.

Young Mens' Bible Society.

The Board of Managers met last evening in the Second Presbyterian church, Allegheny, and organized. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Robert T. Sellers; Vice Presidents, J. W. Kirker and James Reno; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas H. Lane; Recording Secretary, B. F. Kennedy; Treasurer, John F. Lay; Librarian, B. Hocket. Executive Committee, R. C. Miller, M. B. Sloan, J. H. Walter, C. Yeager and J. P. Henderson. Agent of the society, David Clark.

Western Pennsylvania Inventors.

The following United States patents were issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania during the week ending April 26th, 1870:

No. 102,204—Lamp: J. S. Atterbury and T. B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh.

No. 102 233—Furnace Grate Bar and Grating: John Curlbert, Pittsburgh.

No. 102,225—Washing Machine: John Habermehl, Allegheny.

No. 102,261—Life Sack: Phillip Heinrich, Allegheny.

No. 102,350—Cutlery: Josiah H. Nichols and William Bower, Beaver Falls.

No. 102,375—Washing Machine: Benjamin R. Hand, Lancaster, assignee to himself, S. J. Eby and B. S. Trout, same place.

No. 102,373—Washing Machine: Hanson Cook, New Bridgeport.

The Well at Brady's Bend—Strange Freaks of Nature.

The well at Brady's Bend, which has caused so much excitement during the past two weeks, is acting very singular, if reports are true. The tools are still in the hole, and the occasional flow of gas raises them a number of feet, when they fall back with great force, each time increasing the depth of the hole. By this process the well has drilled itself upwards of fifty feet within the past two weeks. The tools are determined to make China their destination, all of their own accord, and we fear that the oil, on the arrival of the tools to the land beneath us, will all run the other way. The question is, which end of the hole is it best to take stock in? We give the statement as it was told to us by one who has been at the well for several days; but in our opinion it bears very large ear-marks. The well is yielding about forty barrels daily.—*Oil City Times*.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Reports of Committees—Petitions, Communications and Ordinances.

A regular meeting of the Select and Common Councils, was held yesterday, Thursday evening, April 28, 1870.

Select Council.

Members present — Messrs. Callery, Gwinner, Hall, Huckenstine, Long, Megraw, Moul, Patterson, J. C., Peterson, Phillips, Reineman, Reiter, Riddle, and President McBrier.

The minutes of the preceeding meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. J. C. Patterson presented a petition from Messrs. Finnan & Howell, setting forth that they had been contractors on the canal sewer, which was completed in 1857, and that there was a considerable sum due them, and ask that some action be taken in the matter. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Also a petition for the opening of Robinson street. Referred to the Survey Committee.

Also a petition from the Union Telegraph Company for privilege to erect telegraph poles on Hoheim street. Referred to Street Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Long, a remonstrance against a sewer on Aun street. Referred to Sewer Committee.

Mr. Hall, a petition for water pipe on Montgomery avenue. Referred to Water Committee with power to act.

Mr. J. C Patterson presented petition signed by over one hundred and fifty persons requesting Councils to reconsider their action relative to the removal of the library from the city building, accompanying which was an address to Councils, signed by the officers and directors of the Library.

The papers were received and referred to the Committee on City Property.

STREET RAILWAY.

Mr. Gwinner presented the report of the Committee on Street Railways, accompanying which was an ordinance granting the right of laying track around the north and east side of Gay alley, thence to the Hand street bridge. The ordinance provided that the road should be exempt from tax on cars and dividends for five years.

Mr. Phillips moved to amend by striking out that portion exempting said company from tax.

Mr. Hall moved to refer the ordinance back to the committee for amendment as to the tax on cars and dividends.

In C. C. this action was non-concurred in, and the ordinance, as presented by the committee, was read three times and passed under a suspension of the rules.

WATER BONDS.

Mr. Hall, chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted the following report from said committee:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Finance would leave to report that a very considerable sum of the contract for water pipe will be due in the months of July next, and as the money to pay this contract is to be raised by the sale of the new seven per cent. water bonds, we would report and ask the adoption of the accompanying ordinance, that the bonds may be prepared and funds provided by their sale for the prompt payment of the contract.

The report was accepted.

The ordinance referred to, which provided for the issue of bonds to the amount of $100,000, was adopted.

STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, Chairman of the Street Committee, submitted the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Streets report as follows:

The matter of Fifth River avenue assessment was again considered by the Committee and referred back to the City Solicitor for further information.

The Committee call the attention of Councils to an over sight which occurred at the last meeting in passing upon ordinances for grading and paving, which were prepared under the old law, which was repealed April 1st, 1870. All ordinances passed under the old law since the approval of the new act are of course invalid and it becomes necessary to reenact the same. The following disposition was made of the ordinances referred to:

PASSED FINALLY.

For grading and paving Buena Vista street.

Grading and paving Mulberry street; grading School street; grading and paving Taggart street and Irwin avenue; grading a portion of Jallapa street.

PASSED IN SELECT COUNCIL.

Grading and paving High street.

Passed first reading: Grading and paving Pitt alley.

Laid over: Grading and paving Irwin avenue.

The forgoing ordinances, prepared in conformity with the new law, are again submitted for the consideration of Councils, with the following additional.

For construction of lateral sewer on Liberty street and for lateral sewer on Sherman avenue; for grading and paving Church avenue; grading Erin alley; grading and paving Jackson street; widening Irwin avenue eleven feet.

The report was accepted.

The ordinances referred to as having been acted upon at a previous meeting, which were prepared under the old law, were taken up and passed finally.

The other ordinances referred to in the report were then taken up and passed finally under a suspension of the rules, except the ordinance for a lateral sewer on Sherman avenue, which laid over under the rules.

The ordinance for a sewer on Aun street was laid over.

The plans of a number of street grades and lateral sewers were presented and approved.

In C. C. the ordinance for lateral sewer on Liberty street was laid over.

Mr. Calley offered a resolution requiring the Gas Company to extend the pipes on Main street, and River avenue to Bridge street. Adopted.

Mr. Moul, a resolution instructing the Grade Committee to report an ordinance for the grading and paving of Main street.

Adopted. C. C. non-concurred and the resolution was laid over.

Mr. Reineman, a resolution instructing the Street Committee to have Ohio street and the side walks on the same repaired and kept in good order.

Mr. Hall moved that the paper be referred to the Street Committee. Adopted.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, a resolution authorizing the Gas Committee to have a gas lamp on Church avenue near Sandusky street. Adopted.

Mr. Hall, a resolution providing for the erection of a gas lamp on Sherman avenue and Strawberry alley. Referred to Gas Committee with power to act.

Mr. Huckenstine, a resolution, authorizing the Street Committee to advertise for proposals for the grading and paving of Willis street.

Mr. Hall moved to refer the resolution to the Street Committe, to report why the street has not been put under contract.

Mr. Kiddie, a resolution, instructing the Committee on City Property, to advertise for proposals for painting City Hall and the Market House. Adopted.

Mr. Long, a resolution, instructing the Street Committee to report an ordinance for the grading and paving of Cedar avenue. Adopted, Common Council non-concurred, and referred the resolution to the Street Committee.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The report of the viewers on the opening of Fulton street, presented for confirmation at a previous meeting, was taken up.

Mr. Long moved that the report be set aside and the expenses ordered to be paid. Adopted.

On motion, adjourned.

Common Council.

At a quarter to eight o'clock, a quorum being present, this branch was called to order by President Warner. Twelve members answered to the call of the roll, and during the progress of the meeting others appeared, which made the list of members in attendance at the close as follows: Messrs. Ashworth, Bahn, Cowley, Dalzell, Gilmore, Gilliland, Hunker, Hastings, McNeil, Rowbottom, Reynolds, Slack, Siedle, Taggart, Thompson, Voegtly and President Warner.

The minutes of last meeting, as read by Clerk Dilworth, were approved.

RESOLUTIONS, &c.

Mr. Dalzell presented two resolutions, which instructed the Superintendent of Water, Street Commissioner, police and other officials to report all unbarricaded excavations in the streets of the city to the Mayor—the police to report the same nightly.

Mr. Dalzell explained that Wednesday morning the "Friendship" steamer, while proceeding to a fire, along North avenue, was driven into an excavation, and driver, horses and engine almost demolished. It was intended to prevent such accidents in the future, by the surveillance contemplated in the resolutions.

Some discussion ensued on the resolutions when they were finally adopted.

Mr. Taggart presented a petition from citizens residing on Taggart street and Union avenue, asking that the present grade be not lowered, as contemplated.

Referred to Committee on Surveys.

Also, a resolution for gas lamp on corner Strawberry alley and Sherman avenue.

Referred to Committee on Gas.

Mr. Ashworth, a remonstrance against any change of grade on Jefferson street, between Monterey street and Shields alley. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Also, petition for opening of O'Hern street, Second ward, to connect with Irwin avenue. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. Hastings, a resolution instructing the Street Commissioners to put down four stone crossings on various portions of East street, Third ward. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Also, a resolution requesting the Committee on Gas to report at next meeting what arrangements they had made with the Gas Company in relation to putting down a gas main on Main street, Third ward. Adopted.

Mr. Rowbottom, a petition for water pipe on Buena Vista street. Referred to Committee on Water.

Also a petition for water pipe on Chartiers street. Similarly referred.

Also a remonstrance against the construction of a sewer on Rush alley, and asking for the grading and paving of the same. Referred to the Committe on Streets.

THE "LIBRARY."

Mr. Slack presented a lengthy communication from the Directors of the Allegheny Library in reference to the occupation of the room in which the Library is now located. The paper set forth that when the room was first organized, the managers of the enterprise supposed that the lease would be perpetual, and with that understanding several thousand dollars had been secured to place the Library on a proper footing. The value and benefits of the Library were then commented upon, and argued in detail, as well as the arguments against the Library. The paper concluded with a recapitulation, as follows:

"We conclude by asking the thoughtful consideration of Councils to the following main facts:

1st. That Councils granted the free use of the room without reservation of right to re-possess at pleasure.

2nd. That the assumption by Councils for many years of the care and support of the Anderson Library, establishes a precedent for present Councils, to sustain them in any action favorable to the Allegheny Library.

3rd. That a pleasant, central, airy and accessible room is absolutely necessary to the existence of a Library.

4th. That no suitable room can be procured, and even if it could, the expenses could not be met.

5th. The Library is a public benefit, equal to the Common School.

6th. That the large proportion of the tax-payers are favorable to its retention in its present location.

We are, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

John B. Clark, President. W. W. Martin, Vice President; A. Leggate, Secretary; D. E Ray, Treasurer. C. C. Boyle, A. H English. James McBrier, Henry Phipps, Jr., James Caldwell, A. W. Erwin, Directors."

The communication, after being read by Mr. Slack, was accepted and filed.

THE MARKET HOUSE PAVEMENT.

Mr. Thompson, from the Market Committee, presented a report with the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on City Property be, and they are hereby authorized to have the pavement fronting the market house on Federal street replaced as soon as possible.

The report was received and the resolution referred to the Committee on Streets.

LEASE OF WHARF.

Mr. Hastings, from the Committee on Wharves and Landings, presented a report, accompanied by an article of agreement providing for the rental, to Jos. Shallenberger, Esq., of two hundred feet front of wharf on the lower side of the Hand street bridge—the same not to be used for any purpose than the stone yard and the ground to be leased for three years with the privilege of five years at an annual rental of $200.

The report was accepted.

Some discussion ensued upon the question of opposing the agreement.

Mr. Slack thought the price altogether too low for such a piece of ground.

Mr. Hastings explained that the wharf at that point had never been improved, and was of no particular benefit to the city as it was.

Mr. Voegtly thought five years too long a term. He moved to amend by striking out five years and only allowing it to be leased for three years.

Mr. Hastings said Mr. Shallenberger would not take the ground for that length of time, as he so expressed himself.

A vote was taken on the amendment, which resulted in eight for and eight against.

The President—The vote is a tie, on the floor and I record my vote in favor of the amendment.

Mr. McNeill—Mr. President, I think it is our rule that when a vote is a tie it is lost. You can't vote

The President—The President has a right to vote on every question. I simply claim my privilege as a member. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hastings (sotto voce)—Well it won't be rented then. Shallenberger won't take it for three years.

NEW ORDINANCES.

Mr. Comley, chairman of the Committee on Ordinances, presented a report accompanied by two ordinances, one creating the office of "Fallmaster of the city" and another in relation to the obstruction of fire plugs. The first empowered the "Fallmaster" to remove all dead carcasses and offalls from the streets of the city during the night, to receive no compensation therefore, but to have the refuse as a fertilizer, and to have sole control over the business. This was in accordance with a petition presented at a former meeting by Mr. George Msag, who asked Councils to grant the privilege and protect the business by ordinance. The ordinance in relation to Fire Plugs, provided that no obstructions be placed near the fire plugs, which would prevent the fullest access to them; the person offending upon conviction, before the Mayor or any Alderman to be fined ten dollars. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to see that the provisions of the ordinance were complied to.

The report was accepted and the ordinances read three times and passed under a suspension of the rules.

The report was further accompanied by a resolution authorizing the Street Committee to contract with two or two thousand dollars streets clean of garbage, carcases, &c., provided that the city was put to no expense in the matter, in accordance with the ordinance.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hastings presented a resolution instructing the Committee on City Property to have the "soil" pipe now put down for the use of the "Ellsworth" Company extended beyond low water mark in the river, as it was in its present condition an annoyance to residents in the vicinity of its termination. Adopted.

BUSINESS PROPER IN SELECT COUNCIL.

Select Council business, passed at a former meeting, was then taken up and concurrences had with that branch in the disposition of the following papers in the manner noted: Report of the Water Committee, accepted and resolution accompanying adopted; report of viewers on opening Lane alley, Second ward, approved; report of the Street Committee.

In all other business not otherwise noted C. C. concurred.

On motion, adjourned at ten o'clock.

Jubilee Celebration.

WASHINGTON, PA., April 27, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Yesterday our colored fellow-citizens celebrated the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. They did it nicely. Even the opposers could find no fault.

The day was most propitious, bright and balmy. The procession was large, well arranged and very orderly. It presented quite an imposing appearance as it proceeded along our principal streets. The banners, mottoes and music did our colored people credit.

At ten o'clock religious services were conducted in the A. M. E. church. These were under the direction of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Johnson, of the U. P. church, and Rev. Mr. Davidson, of the M. E. church.

At two o'clock the grand celebration took place in the open air. A stand was erected for the speakers, and tastefully decorated with evergreens and flags.

Dr. Walker, of Steubenville, Mr. Henderson of Canonsburg, Mr. Webster of Middletown, Rev. W. S. Davidson and Dr. Le Moyne of Washington, made addresses. Rev. Mr. Petty opened the exercises with prayer; Rev. Mr. Jones closed them with the benediction.

Many of our white citizens, both Republicans and Democrats, were present. All agreed in pronouncing the celebration a success. AMICUS.

Save Your Silk Hats.

Many of our readers who wear silk hats don't think of saving them and have them done over in the latest style, but throw them away before they are at all scuffed. We have in our city Mr. George L. Troupe, a mechanic who has no superior as a hatter, and who never fails to give satisfaction to all his patrons that will make a new hat out of an old one in a day's time. Mr. Troupe manufactures silk hats and offers both at wholesale and retail lower than can be bought in eastern cities. We know by experience that a silk hat always goes out of style before it is worn out; then, all you have to do is to leave it with Mr. Troupe to-day and to-morrow you have a new hat of the latest style. Mr. Troupe's number is 65 Fifth avenue, second floor. We advise you all to give him a call, and our word for it, satisfaction will be given.

DIVERSITY OF OPINION.

Decoration Day and the Soldiers' Monument.

The proposition to lay the corner-stone of the Allegheny County Soldiers' Monument on the 30th of May, the day that has been set apart to be observed throughout the nation as one on which to do honor to the fallen heroes who offered up their lives as a sacrifice on the altar of their country in the dark days of the rebellion, by strewing their graves with flowers, and known as "Decoration Day," is meeting with considerable opposition from some quarters. The parties who oppose the movement hold that it is not compatible with the object in view to observe the day by a grand demonstration and parade, gotten up merely for the purpose of making a show, for the benefit of a few and the disadvantage of the many, and in this particular we think their idea is the correct one.

It would, according to our view of the matter, be more appropriate, the ceremonies more touching and impressive, and the object in view more fully attained to observe the day without pomp or ceremony, and without any general organized plan. Let it simply be understood that each locality would be expected to decorate the graves of soldiers in adjacent cemeteries and burial grounds, and permit them to make such arrangements of a local nature as suited them best, as to the hour of the day and such other details as are necessary, and we feel confident that nothing will be left undone, and that all will be well done. There is certainly sufficient gratitude left in the hearts of the loyal people to enable them to devote one day in the year to the perpetuation of the memory of their fathers, sons, husbands and brothers, who sacrificed their lives in order that our government might be perpetuated and we permitted to enjoy the inestimable blessings it confers. Should this plan of observing the day be adopted, it would not be advisable to have both ceremonies occur on the same day, as one would naturally have a tendency to detract from the interest of the other, and consequently one or the other, or perhaps both, might fall short of our expectations.

If, however, it is the intention to observe the day as we did last year, by a grand procession and display, we can see no objections to having both ceremonies take place on the one day. The procession could form at some convenient point in this city and march to the cemetery, witness the ceremonies of laying the corner stone and then, as was done last year, divide in three divisions and proceed to the several cemeteries where the decoration ceremonies are to take place. It is a matter, however, which appears to be in the hands of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Building Committee of the Soldiers' Monument, and we presume that the people will acquiesce in any arrangement they may make.

INTERESTING CASE.

A Little Game Blocked—What it Was and How it Failed.

A case of more than usual importance was developed before Alderman Herron, of the Twelfth ward, yesterday. Mr. Joseph Welsh made information charging J. B. Gilroy with false pretense. Welsh keeps a grocery store on Penn St. and has also license to sell liquors at retail. Some weeks ago Gilroy went before United States Commissioner Gamble, and made information charging him with violating the revenue laws in five instances which were cited in the affidavit in Mr. Gamble's keeping. Welsh gave bail for trial. The cases then rested until Wednesday afternoon when Gilroy, it is stated, appeared at the store of Welsh, purporting to be from Commissioner Gamble, empowering him (Gilroy) to settle the case upon the receipt of $500 from Welsh. The demand was urged but refused and after lingering around for several hours Gilroy disappeared. Yesterday morning, it is alleged, he came again and renewed the offer. When Welsh, thinking something wrong, made the information as stated, upon which he was arrested. A note was then sent to Commissioner Gamble, who at once denied all knowledge of the transaction, and said that if his name appeared signed to such a paper it was a forgery—that the case could only be settled in Court. This introduced another interesting feature in the case, and the accused, after a hearing, was held in the sum of $2,000 for trial. He failed to procure bail, and was committed to the care of Warden Scandrett.

Fayette Literary Society.

The Fayette Literary Society gave a closing performance at the Fayette school house last Friday evening. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity and many were unable to secure comfortable standing room. Some who didn't want to stand, and yet wanted to see and hear the performance, perched themselves on rails and rail fences outside and peered through the windows.

Mr. Robert M. Marrow delivered a very good oration on the subject of "Popularity," which he said was a complete humbug. It was expected that a young lady of Clinton, Findley township, would be present to offset Mr. Marrow's arguments and uphold phrenology, but she was unable to be in attendance, and Mr. M. had the matter all in his own hands. D. W. Wilson favored the society with an excellent oration on the subject of "Intemperance." Mr. Wilson is a smooth and easy writer and rather a pleasant speaker, and his speeches are always listened to with attention. Miss Annie Crawford, a little girl probably not more than seven years of age, spoke a piece in which she described the difference between the girls of to-day and the girls of long ago. Miss Kemp has previously been one of the old batchelors of the neighborhood. Miss Sadie Crawford read a very fine essay. The only objection any one could have to it was its brevity. Geo. A. McBride, in a lengthy essay, discussed "Stepping Two." Two amusing dialogues were performed, "The Would-be Teacher" and "The Hypochondriac." In the latter piece Mr. Jos. M. Dickson won golden opinions by his rendition of the character of "Pat Mullen." His "sweet brogue" and witty replies frequently brought down the house in storms of laughter and applause. Some other performances were given, after which the Society paper prepared by Miss Mary A. Leech, J. M. Dickson and H. E. McBride, was read, the Society adjourned, to meet at the call of the President. MR. STYX.

Love and Murder.

From the Cleveland *Leader* of yesterday we clip the following:

TOLEDO, April 27.—Andrew J. Bander, a clerk in the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad office at Cleveland, shot and killed his wife in this city this afternoon. Infidelity on the part of the wife is the alleged cause. Bander surrendered himself.

It appears that the murdered woman, before she married Bander, was one of the vilest of prostitutes, and that he was fully acquainted with her past history. After marrying her he commenced work in the office of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company in Cleveland, where he received a good salary, a portion of which he deposited regularly in a savings bank. About six weeks since Mrs. Bander, tiring of her husband, eloped and went to Baltimore, taking with her a considerable portion of his property. He followed her and secured the property but she refused to return with him and expressed a determination to follow the life of shame from which he had attempted to rescue her. He returned to Cleveland and could see no way again, and appeared to have dispelled her from his mind. He kept a constant watch on her movements, however, and hearing she was at Toledo, repaired there, where he found her in a house of ill fame. He endeavored again to persuade her to return to Cleveland and failing in this she again refused, when he drew a pistol and shot her, killing her instantly.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Thursday, April 28, 1870:

S. McCrickart to Isabella McKee, Dec. 2, 1869; lot 50 by 120 ft. on Butler St., 17th ward. Fgh $2,500

Joseph Reed to John A. Crawford, March 16, 1870; lot 22 by 168 ft. on 43d St., Pgh $4,300

James St. Clair Gray to Julius Pomili, April 16, 1870; is part of lot 29 by 165 ft. on 5th avenue $2,700

James St. Clair Gray to George Rese, April 16, 1870; is part of lot 28 by 165 ft. on 5th avenue $2,700

Ebenezer Johnson to Jon. Ettemiller, March 3, 1870; lot 22 by 120 ft. on Carson St., borough of East Birmingham $5,000

Thomas Bigham to Henry Kemmel, Sept. 4, 1869; lot 22 by 125 ft. in Maple's plan, Lower $225

Charles Conrod to Henry Paulus, March 23, 1870; lot 30 by 157 ft. in borough of Mt. Washington $675

Wm. Sarver to Robert J. Clark, March 23, 1869; 2 p. 8 Robinson's plan of Sandusky, Allegheny $2,200

Mayor, Aldermen and city of Allegheny to Jno. U. Barr, April 14, 1870; 2 lots in Allegheny $400

George Walter to Jas. on Butler st., March 5, 1870; lot 45 on 12th st. on Josephine St., borough of East Birmingham $1,100

Michael Rihn to H. H. Lyon, April 1, 1870; 6 ots of ground in borough of Millvale $4,500

Wm. Hiads to Pat. Griffin, April 26, 1870, ot 42 by 97 ft. on Willow s., 16th ward, Pgh $1,000

James Reed to Robert Gamble, April 25, 1870; 2 acres of land in South Fayette tp $1,200

John Crider to W. T. Moorhead, July 13, 1866, 5 acres of land in Ross tp $1,250

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.

Fire at the Brilliant Oil Works—Four Hundred Barrels of Oil Burned—Loss, $8,000.

A disastrous fire occurred yesterday at the Brilliant Oil Works, on Negley's run, in the 19th ward. The fire broke out about one o'clock, in the pumping house, and was carried by the gas from the crude oil pumps, which was ignited by the fire in the furnace under the boilers. The flames communicated from the pumping house to the agitating house, and almost instantly that building was enveloped in flames. Two oil tanks adjacent to the agitators next took fire, and were destroyed with their contents, at about four hundred barrels of oil.

Messrs. Lockhart, Frew & Co., the proprietors, have a private telegraph line from their works to their office, on Wood street, and the news of the fire was immediately telegraphed to their office, asking that two of the steamers be sent out.

Colonel Phillips, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, with his usual promptness in matters of this character, had a truck prepared, and the Vigilant and Niagara engines were shipped to the scene of the conflagration. The Duquesne was ordered out, and was about being shipped, when a telegram was received from Chief Engineer Hare, who had gone to the fire immediately after hearing of it, stating that it would not be needed.

The Brilliant Works are perhaps the best in this locality, and the loss, it is thought, will not be less than $8,000, upon which there is no insurance.

A Reliable Sewing Machine.

Undoubtedly the best and most reliable sewing machine now in the market is the "Singer." This machine has peculiar claims for reliability, and it has been before the public for nineteen years without changing hands or interruption in business. This cannot be said of any other sewing machine in existence. Many new machines spring up, are extensively advertised and sold for a year or two, and then discontinue their agencies, leaving customers in the lurch for needles and repairs. There are hundreds of persons in this very city who have been victimized in this way. Besides, many sewing machine agents, who make pretensions of guarantee for so many years, have no repair shops or no facilities for making good their promise. Persons often buy machines from agents with a guarantee for, perhaps, three years, and when the machines get out of repair, and they come back to the office, they find a new agent there. Agent No. 2 very naturally refuses to repair goods sold and the profits pocketed by his predecessor, and the owner is consequently left to do the best he can and pay agent No. 2 for repairing the machine. The Singer Company keep reliable agents and do not allow such swindling to be done. They guarantee their machines for three years, and every agent is possessed with facilities to make the guarantee good. The agents for the Singer in this city, Straw & Morton, 20 Sixth (late St. Clair) street, have a large repair shop, where all repairs to machines are done free of cost. Give them a call and examine the Singer.

"Our Poets."

A rare treat was enjoyed by the large and highly intelligent audience at the beautiful rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening, being the occasion of the lecture on "Our Poets," by the Rev. F. A. Noble. He dwelt on the beauties of Bryant, Longfellow and Whittier, giving copious extracts from each. His selections were well chosen and his renditions superior to that of many professional readers. His selections from Whittier were particularly touching, closing with the beautiful "Brown of Ossawatomie," which struck a sympathetic accord, calling up as it did, the memory of the brave old man —as in his death—

"John Brown of Ossawatomie, they led him out to die:
An lo! a poor slave mother with her little child pressed high
Then the bold, blue eye grew tender, and the old harsh face grew mild,
And he stooped between the jeering ranks and kissed the negro's child."

At the close of the lecture Gen. Moorhead presented to the Association a handsome set of the works of each poet mentioned. In referring to this donation we would call attention to the empty shelves of the book cases in the rooms. That the young men may, as they propose to do, give to the public a free library—free to all with only such restrictions as will prevent the loss of their books, donations of books or money will be thankfully received.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

THURSDAY, April 28.—In the case of Catharine Kerr vs. Joseph V. Kerr, application for divorce, rule granted on the defendant to show cause why he should not pay counsel fee and weekly allowance to the petitioner.

The first case taken up was that of Hamilton Brothers vs C. Miller. Action on a book account to recover for stone sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $77,25.

John Weisenberger vs. McGinniss & Co. Action on a book account for a buggy sold and delivered. The plaintiff claims that while he and E. C. Stewart were doing business as Weisenberger & Co., that defendants contracted for a buggy, which was not delivered until after the firm was dissolved. The defense set up was that the contract was made with E. C. Stewart before he entered into partnership with the plaintiff, and that against him they had a set-off to the claim. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

119 Weisenberger & Co. vs. Saure.
156 Adams vs Fletcher.
126 Hamilton vs Curry.
138 Gray vs Farley.
149 Hug vs Shaner.
142 Davis vs Farren et al.
64 Valentine & Kreps vs McKee.
147 Davis vs Montgomery.
149 Collins vs Hatch.
154 Maffit & Old vs Negley et al.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Chanfrau has been drawing large audiences this week, "Kit, or the Arkansas Traveler," a highly sensational drama of unusual interest, has been the attraction. The piece is well put on the stage and the cast is a most excellent one throughout. We would advise all lovers of the drama to go and see it.

FAIR.—City Hall is the most attractive place we know of to spend an evening just now. It is continually thronged with the brightest faces, and numerous other lesser attractions. Everybody should go to City Hall.

MERCY HOSPITAL FAIR.—The attendance was very large last night at City Hall. The fair is voted immense. It surpasses in style and grandeur any ever held since the famous Sanitary Fair. The promenade is worth double the price of admission, to say nothing of the general charms and features. Go to-night and enjoy yourselves.

MARRIED:

LUXURIES.—A good shave, hair curled, or frizzled, or dressed plain, baths, hot, cold or tepid.

NECESSITIES.—Leeching and cupping —all politely served at Williamson's elegant saloon, No. 190, Federal street, Allegheny. F.

Furniture, Carpets and Piano at Auction.—The entire furniture at Mr. Grafton's house, 161 South avenue, first ward, Allegheny, will be sold to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock. A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

Stoneroad's Cathartic Syrup is used in all cases instead of pills, castor oil, epsom salt, &c. Highly flavored. Twenty-five cents. Try it. Sold by all druggists. W.F.M.

Brushes! Brushes!—All kinds of brushes, of our own manufacture, at Loughridge, 171 Smithfield street.

Walnut Water Cooler Stand.—An ingenious new invention for the parlor, dining room or library. Look in at Hubley's, No. 68 Federal street, Allegheny, and see how exactly it suits you. TF.

The Spring Stock of Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, at corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, is now large and complete. Monsieur Bonpain continues to preside at the cutting. tf

Children's Carriages, wholesale and retail, at Jas. Loughridge's, 171 Smithfield.

The American Gridiron is for sale at Hubley's, No. 68 Federal street, Allegheny. TF.

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XL 4ll.—Hubley, No. 68 Federal St., Allegheny, agent for this superior Ice Chest, so popular for years in both cities, is receiving his stock for the summer sales. TF.

—An attempt was made yesterday morning to throw a train from the track of the Hartford and Erie Railroad, near Franklin, Massachusetts. Sleepers were placed across the track, but were removed by a Mr. Conerv, who was fired upon by three men in ambush, one bullet passing through his hat and another grazing his arm.

Which is Gaining.

The free traders are trying to make the people believe that they are gaining ground. This is natural. There are always a large class that flow with the current, and could they be persuaded that protection was falling into disrepute they would join in destroying it. The especial claim is, that at the West the protective system is falling into disrepute. To these false claims the St. Louis *Tribune* fitly responds:

"A large majority of the Western people are protectionists, and the minority is becoming smaller every day. There is a great deal of misapprehension on this subject in the East, growing out of the fact that leading journals of our great cities, supported by dealers in foreign goods, are free traders. People in the East do not know that our country press is nearly all in favor of protection. While dealers in foreign goods, moreover, in our large cities, are naturally free traders, our largest and best merchants, who deal in American products, are mostly in favor of protection. The President of the Board of Trade in St. Louis (Major Skrymock) is a protectionist; so is Mr. Lewis, the President of the Merchants' Union Exchange. The Governor of Missouri, moreover, is a protectionist. So much for this State.

"In Iowa, it is well known that two life-long protectionists have recently been elected to the United States Senate; and Minesota stands on the protective tariff platform. It will be seen, therefore, that the three great States west of the Mississippi are decided protectionists. So also are the three great States east of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. The great newspapers in the great cities may make it appear otherwise to distant people, but it is nevertheless true. It must, from the nature of things, be true. The Western people are just beginning to build up their industry. They want fair play, and no foreign competition. They do not use foreign goods as the people of the East do, but wear home-made clothing, and are not only satisfied with it, but are proud of it. We intend, as soon as possible, to make all we want in every department of life. Woolen factories are going up all over this country, and soon we shall go into cotton manufactures. Iron works are multiplying on every hand, and now we are going into the manufacture of iron and steel rails, and shall soon be able to supply all Western railroads. Protection to home industry is, therefore, to be hereafter the great economical doctrine of the West. Even to-day the Western people are more in favor of a protective tariff than the Eastern. There is good reason for it; our industry is still in its infancy; that of the Eastern people well established. They can endure foreign competition; we cannot, nor will our people permit it, as the next elections on Congressmen will show. The free traders will be left at home, and protection